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TILDEN REPLIES TO FIELD

A LONG STATEMENT ABOUT THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

MR. FIELD'S CHARGES OF BAD FAITH EMPHATICALLY DENIED—MR. TILDEN MAKES COUNTER-CHARGES OF A SERIOUS NATURE—HOW COL. PELTON BECAME VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK ROAD—HIS "FUTILE DALLIANCE" TO SECURE THE PRESIDENCY FOR HIS UNCLE—THE LATTER DEFENDS HIS NEPHEW AND DELIVERS HIMSELF OF A CHAPTER ON FRAUD.

Ex-Gov. Tilden was seated with some guests before a pleasant grate fire, in one of the parlors of his mansion at Greystone, near Yonkers, last evening, when a TIMES reporter called upon him to obtain an interview concerning Mr. Cyrus W. Field's recently published letter reflecting on Mr. Tilden's transactions with him in relation to elevated railway stock. Mr. Tilden in a few moments led the way to his library, on the table of which were scattered a profusion of papers, among them being a number of canceled checks, manuscript contracts, and other documents relating to his railway business. Mr. Tilden drew the reading lamp down to the table from the chandelier overhead, and took a seat at the table, offering at the same time a chair to the reporter. Mr. Tilden was apparently in good health and humor, and laughed and talked pleasantly about a variety of every-day topics before beginning the business conversation. Then he turned over the checks, untied a number of manuscripts, which were fastened with red tape and indorsed as "contracts," the names of both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Field appearing on some of them. Ringing the bell he summoned a colored servant, who appeared in livery, and the ex-Governor directed him to bring some fruit. The servant in a few moments appeared again with a porcelain fruit-dish filled with pears and peaches, and the Governor handed the dish to the reporter, took a pear himself, and the interview was begun. The reporter had on a previous occasion called for a statement in respect to Mr. Field's letter, but it had only just been made public, and Mr. Tilden was then busy closing some business relating to his newly-made purchase of Greystone. Referring to that visit and Mr. Tilden's preoccupation with other matters, the reporter asked Mr. Tilden if he had read Mr. Field's letter and was disposed to make any statement concerning it. The ex-Governor replied that he had read the letter within a few days only, and on seeing the wide range of subjects discussed in it by Mr. Field, some of which had no direct bearing on the original subject matter of Mr. Field's stated grievance, he had been at some trouble to get at the facts contained in his business papers and memoranda, which were nearly all in the City. A day or two ago, however, he instructed his secretary to bring the documents to Greystone, and they were now on the table, and the reporter might examine any or all of them.

Being asked if he was willing to say something in regard to such things in Mr. Field's letter as were not contained in his former statements, Mr. Tilden said: "I have neither time nor taste to notice the malignant fictions which make up most of the two and a half columns, but which are in nowise pertinent to the question of his pretended grievance."

Reporter—Have you any objection to state whether you were under any implied understanding that you would keep up the market price of the elevated railway stock, or abstain from selling any part of your stock? I will quote from Mr. Field's statement the following: "Mr. Tilden is careful to say that he did not 'agree' not to sell his stock in my absence. My recollection differs entirely from his. But even if he had not in so many words, among gentlemen an 'understanding' is as binding as a formal 'agreement.' * * * When, therefore, I asked Mr. Tilden to 'keep it up,' it was simply asking him not to break it down. To all this he assented. At least he made no dissent. * * * I said that he had only to sustain the market, to which he answered, 'I will keep it up.' * * * The concealment was as bad as if he had told a direct falsehood. * * * Other large holders followed his example until the market was demoralized and the stock went down from 200 to 164. Of course, this was very mortifying, as it threw disgrace on the company for which had worked two years, and in the success of of which I took great pride."

Mr. Tilden—It would be convenient if Mr. Field had made up his mind what is the exact nature of his supposed grievance. It is difficult to follow him through his incoherent and contradictory statements. Every one of his forms of complaint is totally without foundation, either in truth or right. The noble faculty of memory sometimes fails in good men, and distorts or discolors the truth. But Mr. Field's memory has reached that last stage of infirmity in which it remembers what never happened.

MR. FIELD'S TRANSACTIONS ABROAD.

"Mr. Field," said the reporter, "puts into your mouth, while on the steamer on the 21st of May, the words: 'I will keep it up,' referring to the elevated stock, and decorates the expression with quotation marks to show that it was your exact language."

Mr. Tilden—This statement is absolutely devoid of truth. It has no semblance of truth. Mr. Field, President of the company, was on the steamer for Europe, contemplating the benefaction of the Lords of England by sparing to them most of his stock. Mr. Bishop, the Chairman of the controlling committee had already sold more than three-quarters of his stock. Mr. Mills, who had taken the shares allotted to Mr. Field, in excess of what he was willing to subscribe for, had sold most of his. Mr. Brewster, a leading committee-man in the active management of the company, a conservative man, weary with resisting with partial success wild measures, had already sold all save 100 of his 1,170 shares. Mr. Fiske, Chairman of the Finance Committee, had sold a quarter of his. Mr. David Dows had sold nearly one-third of his. Mr. Lindley, son-in-law of Mr. Field, had sold six-tenths of his. Mr. E. M. Field, son of Mr. Field, had also sold six-tenths of his. This was the state of things the day Mr. Field sailed. I did not then know that the selling by the officers and Directors had become so epidemic. But I did know that Mr. Bishop, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Brewster had sold very largely. I had heard Mr. Field speak of their sales with superb indifference and with a lofty consciousness of superior judgment. Mr. David Dows had, some days before, told me that at a meeting of the Directors Mr. Field had said he was about to go to England, and if he found a favorable market he intended to sell a portion of his stock; that he could sell a larger quantity better than a smaller quantity, and he invited each of the Directors, if they wished to sell any of theirs, to write him a letter putting with his such portions of their stock as they wished to sell. Mr. Dows also informed me that the Directors had all refused or omitted to accept this invitation, on the ground that they were unwilling to tie up their stock. I understood that Mr. Field did not ask anybody's consent to the sale of his stock. He did not think it was necessary for him to consult anybody as to the quantity, time, or price at which he should sell. He did not claim it was necessary for any Director or stockholder to consult him in disposing of his stock. Under such circumstances, to have myself engaged "to keep up the stock," or to have abridged in any manner or degree my absolute discretion to deal with the mass of my stock—which I had withheld from allowing Mr. Field authority to sell in London—according to my own judgment of events from day to day, would have been insanity. After I had heard of Mr. Field's proposals to the Directors to undertake to sell stock for them, he made a similar offer to me. A leading Director had intimated to me a suspicion that the proposals to the Directors was a device to get control of the sales of their stock. I did not adopt that suspicion. I had not intended to give, and did not give him, more than about one-third of my New-York Elevated stock, or about one-sixth of the number of shares I held in the New-York and Manhattan Companies. My letter, which Mr. Field has published, shows that I limited his authority to the two weeks of his intended stay in London, and made the power revocable, except as to completed transactions. The effect of the authority thus given was, that if Mr. Field had, during the time specified, sold any of my stock within the amount limited, I should have been under an obligation to furnish the quantity of stock so sold. It need not have been the identical stock. But, in point of fact, I had on hand when the power expired by its own limitation greatly more than the amount of stock Mr. Field was authorized to sell. My letter bears on its face evidence of the absence of any intention to tie up the remaining five-sixths of my stock. It proves that no such intention existed.

Reporter—Mr. Field speaks as if you had said that you had made no agreement not to sell your stock, but had not said that you were under no obligation not to sell.

Mr. Tilden—In my two interviews reported by you in THE TIMES I was perfectly explicit. I said that I had not agreed not to sell my stock. I said, also, that I was under no understanding, express or implied, to that effect. I went further: I said that I was in no relation to Mr. Field which could operate to imply any obligation to consult him on that subject.

Reporter—Mr. Field complains that you did not disclose to him the purpose to sell stock.

Mr. Tilden—It might be a sufficient answer to say that I was not under the slightest obligation to him to consult him or inform him on that subject. But it had so happened that I had given him information to which he had no claim. He knew that I had allowed him authority to sell about one-sixth of my shares in Europe. He knew that the residue was perfectly free to be disposed of in my discretion, as the changing events of any day might dictate. If he had ever asked me to tie them up, he would have been instantly refused. Not only that; when he suggested that half a million in each of the two companies was as much as a man ought to have in one thing, I responded that I should not keep more than half of that amount, which involved the selling of two-thirds of my stock interest. And when he offered to buy all my bonds at 110, I told him I preferred to keep my bonds and sell my stock. Mr. Dows, the other day, reminded me that I had told him of these conversations. Mr. Field was not entitled to any such communications, but he could have learned further from me at any time, on inquiry, that it was my purpose to keep my stock perfectly free, even from the influence of any announced purposes or any fixed resolutions of my own, to be disposed of as at the moment might seem desirable.

Reporter—Mr. Field seeks to imply an obligation on your part to consult him in selling your stock, on the ground that you had originally purchased an interest from him.

Mr. Tilden—My answer in a former interview was that the stock was offered by him to me, not as a favor, but to subserve his own interests, after he had vainly tried to dispose of it to many others, and when he was afraid to carry the whole of it himself; that I had been cognizant of his negotiations, and had had an earlier opportunity than himself to buy; that my purchase was made without any condition, and left me in a perfectly independent and equal condition with himself. I will now add that my cash investment in the stock I bought of him was less than $50,000.

NO OBLIGATIONS ON EITHER SIDE.

I had subsequently paid in cash to the company, for stock at par, nearly $500,000, and had lately taken from the company, at par, about $350,000 in stock and bonds. Two years had elapsed. The enterprise had been completed. The idea that Mr. Field had any claim to control me in the disposal of that large investment is simply ridiculous.

Reporter—Mr. Field has sought to imply an obligation on your part to consult him in selling your stock, on the ground of the relations which have existed between you in this enterprise during the last two years.

Mr. Tilden—Mr. Field was in the habit of operating in the elevated stocks. He often bought or sold them. He never consulted me before making a transaction. He did not consult me about his contemplated sales in England. He simply announced his purpose, and that in a very indefinite way. He did not fix the quantity or price. He might change his mind. I did not imagine that he would not have a right while there to sell all his stock if he chose, or that he might not sell at any price he pleased. He regarded himself as perfectly free. I regarded him as perfectly free. The wonder is that he did not see that relations must be mutual. Concert of action binding on one side must be binding on the other. Freedom to one side to act alone is freedom to both sides. But my declaration that no relations existed to authorize Mr. Field's assumption has a special significance. It will be illustrated by a brief narration. In October, 1878, Mr. Field, being President of the company, got a resolution passed by the Board of Directors to offer for bids, in a circular to the stockholders, for the purchase, in equal parts of stock and bonds, of $675,000 of bonds and $675,000 of stock. Award was made to Jesup & Co., a banking firm in which Mr. Lindley, a son-in-law of Mr. Field, and a Director, was then a member. The price was 145 for the bonds and stock, collectively. Mr. Field made up a party, taking, it is said, two-tenths for himself and family, and giving the residue to certain co-Directors, and one stockholder who was not a Director. I thought that the subscription ought to have been offered to the stockholders pro rata. I should have been glad to take my share, the privilege for which then seemed to me valuable and soon became worth more than $100,000. I was by far the largest stockholder, except Mr. Field, but never had an opportunity to take my share as a stockholder on open subscription, nor was I ever offered my ratable share in the combination bid. Mr. Field got up this transaction in secrecy, and carried it through under domestic legal advice, thereby inducing the assent of the honorable men among the Directors. I mention this transaction, not for the purpose of now criticising its law or morals, but to illustrate my statement that no relations were recognized by Mr. Field, as existing between him and myself, of such extreme and peculiar fraternity in business as to bind me to consult him about the sale of my stock, while he remained free to sell his own without consulting me.

Reporter—Do you think Mr. Field really believed, when he went to Europe, that he had an understanding with you, or with any one else, not to sell stock at their pleasure, if they should choose to do so?

Mr. Tilden—He knew perfectly well that he had no understanding with me by which I was under the least obligation to hold my stock a moment longer than I pleased. His whole conduct before he went, his habitual language at that time, his admissions in three successive published interviews since his return, all prove that he knew he had no such understanding with me. The pretext that he had is an afterthought. His uniform policy was to profess utter indifference as to who should sell stock, and not to ask of anybody to hold, and not to appear to desire anybody to hold.

HOW MR. FIELD MADE PURCHASES.

"May he not have thought," the reporter asked, "that such a course would operate on the minds of others to influence them to hold, especially if he could create the expectation of sales at high prices in London, and could induce holders to put their stock in his control?"

Mr. Tilden—I leave everybody to conjecture for themselves the probable workings of a mind of such irregular action.

Reporter—I wish you would do me the favor to state more fully the facts you refer to in the answer to my preceding question.

Mr. Tilden—Mr. Field's rôle was not to ask engagements on the part of other holders not to sell their stock, but to profess perfect indifference as to whether they should sell or not; and himself to assume the attitude of a buyer against everybody. One day, he, the President of the company, bantered Mr. Bishop, the acting Vice-President, at a corporate meeting, into a sale to him of 3,400 shares at 150. He frequently boasted of this transaction, and once offered me the same price for the whole or any part of my stock. This attitude he maintained while he was abroad. A broker came to me with a cable dispatch from him, inquiring at what price a thousand shares could be purchased. I gave him a price, which he cabled to Mr. Field, and brought back the answer that Mr. Field said unless he could buy 10,000 shares the purchase would be no use. The same attitude was maintained after Mr. Field's return. On the 12th of July, between two and three weeks after his arrival, in an interview in the *Herald* at Newport, he said: "Personally, I am very much pleased to know that Gov. Tilden and Mr. Navarro and other large shareholders have sold portions of their stock, and I sincerely hope that all who lack faith in the future of rapid transit will sell out as soon as possible—the sooner the better. It is rumored by some of Mr. Tilden's friends that he has 'ciphered' up and found that by selling one share of elevated stock and buying another he could make some money; but time alone will determine whether his cipering in the future will be of any advantage to him or not. The political opponents of Mr. Tilden tended to make matters unpleasant for him and for others; and in view of this fact, I think he acted wisely in selling his stock, and I, in common with others, am glad that he took this course. It has saved considerable trouble." In the *Herald* of July 28, Mr. Field, after recounting his futile appeal to William H. Vanderbilt to take a part of his purchase of stock in the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in reply to the inquiry, "What other men did you go to?" added: "Oh, a dozen of the 'shrewdest men' in New-York. There were Moses Taylor and some others, who scoffed at the idea." "How about Mr. Tilden—did he see the point and join?" "Yes; he came in later. He was permitted to come in on the same basis, and has since sold out with more than $1,000,000 profit, and has got it in his pocket. His barrel is well filled up for the next campaign. I am very glad he and Mr. Navarro did sell out. For one I have superabundant faith in the investment. I haven't a dollar of stock to sell. I don't care whether the stock was up or down. I want my 10 per cent., and as long as I get that I don't care for anything else." Even as late as Aug. 21, in Mr. Field's first interview in the *World*, when he was laboring under grievances which he could neither define nor express, and discoursed to the reporter a column of parables, proclaimed a cessation of all business and social relations, and menaced a lawsuit to redress his unutterable wrongs, he did not pretend to think that I was under any obligation, express or implied, not to dispose of my stock according to my own discretion. The reporter said: "It is, of course, commonly understood that he has disposed of his elevated stock. He had a right to do so, had he not?" To which Mr. Field responded: "He was free to do as he pleased." Not a word about any agreement or any understanding not to sell stock or to keep up its price. Not a word about "bad faith." Mr. Tilden, according to Mr. Field, "was *free* to do as he pleased."

MR. FIELD'S ILLOGICAL RAGE.

"I conjecture," continued Mr. Tilden, "that at this time Mr. Field was under a morbid imagination of a conspiracy between Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, and myself. Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. were agents for the sale of the Metropolitan bonds, and an enterprising young member of the firm had sent to a correspondent in London a table illustrating the values of elevated stocks, from which it appeared that the Metropolitan was cheaper than the New-York. Mr. Jordan happened at the same time to visit London for recreation. I had bought some shares of the Metropolitan stock. These three coincidences inflamed Mr. Field's mind with suspicion and irritation. He fancies a conspiracy to undersell him in the London market, or to defeat his operations there in the elevated stocks. When this baseless fabric of a vision fled from his mind it left him deeply committed before the public to a great grievance. His secret vexation was that other persons had made sales to which he had no right to object, and of which he had all along professed to be glad. His written statement is a studied effort to give some logical reason for his rage."

THE ATTACK ON COL. PELTON.

"I will read some other passages from Mr. Field's statement," said the reporter, "which I should like to hear you reply to, Governor. First, the following: 'And now began my business acquaintance with Mr. Tilden. I soon found that I was dealing with a man, to say the least, of very peculiar habits and most uncertain dependence. When the first payment came to be made he was not ready to respond. Mr. Pelton came and said "the money would be paid in a day or two." As often as I suggested that the matter ought to be settled he made the same reply. So it went on for some weeks till I determined to put an end to it, and one morning walked across to Mr. Tilden's house. He was at breakfast. I said I would wait. When he came out I said to him, "If the money was not paid that morning before 11 o'clock he should not have a share of the stock;" whereupon he sat down and drew a check for the amount—a sufficient proof that the payment had been delayed, not for want of the money, but for some reason which did not appear. Whether it was his invincible habit of procrastination or to keep open a way of retreat if he should wish to withdraw from his engagement, others who know the man and the peculiar method of his business transactions can judge as well as I. His habits were peculiar in other respects. We could not depend upon his keeping his engagements of any kind, about which he seemed not to have the ordinary sense of obligation. If he agreed to sign a paper to-day he might go out of town for weeks without giving it the slightest attention. It was never my misfortune to deal with a man who was so utterly without scruple in these respects. I do not speak of this as intentional dishonesty. His apologists said "it was his way;" it was merely "his habit of putting off." I can only say it was a very bad habit.'"

Mr. Tilden—It is a tissue of fictions, frivolous in its details and *false* in all its substance. The first payment was made by Mr. Field on the execution of the contract with Mr. William L. Scott. It consisted of $5,000 of money and 350 shares of the Pullman Car Company stock. One-half of that Mr. Field was entitled to have refunded, less 2 per cent. which he had requested to be reserved for Mr. David Dudley Field, and to which I had consented. The only time I recollect seeing Mr. Field on that subject, was on the 5th of June, 1877. I asked him at what rate he valued the Pullman Car stock. He said 72½. Without a word I drew a check on the spot for the amount due him as he computed it. My secretary brought up the check yesterday. You will see Mr. Field's indorsement on the back. It is for $15,035 63. The next day, on the 6th of June, I received from Mr. Field a check for $151 87 to correct the account, he having been overpaid that amount. There also is the copy of the statement by which the account was settled. It shows that Mr. Field was deficient 10½ shares of stock, which the account states was yet to be delivered. That is all that ever happened between him and me in regard to that first payment.

MR. TILDEN'S CANCELED CHECKS.

"Then he did not find you at breakfast," the reporter asked, "and bully you into paying this $15,000?"

Mr. Tilden—I think I should have remembered the scene if it had happened. It is a mere romance. Now, as to the next and final payment. The contract gave an option for 60 days from the 16th of May—which would expire on the 15th of July—to take a further amount of stock for $30,000; and an option for 90 days—which would expire on the 14th of August—to take $380,000 of bonds for $190,000. It was decided before the period expired, by Mr. Field and myself, to accept both those options. There is the original memorandum indorsed on the contract and signed by Mr. Field. It is dated July 13, 1877, and, as you may see, it reads, "payment therefor has been made by Mr. Field in full—the amount paid being $252,416 67." Deducting the 2 per cent. for Mr. David Dudley Field, my share of this payment would be $123,684 16. Here you see [exhibiting to the reporter another canceled check] is my original check for $130,000, dated July 13, 1877, the same day as his payment to Mr. Scott. It is indorsed by Mr. Field. That was an overpayment by me to him of nearly $7,000, which was afterward refunded. *My check was undoubtedly advanced to him before he paid Mr. Scott.* A few days after, Mr. Field and myself went to Europe. I never heard of any delays or discontents incident to these transactions.

Reporter—What did Mr. Field mean by saying, "If he agreed to sign a paper to-day, he might go out of town for weeks without giving it the slightest attention?"

Mr. Tilden—I can't imagine; it must be a disorder of the brain or memory. There was but one contract signed by me in the whole transaction. That consisted of four lines, and was signed as soon as it was read.

Reporter—I notice that Mr. Field charges Col. Pelton with violating a contract not to sell bonds for six months, and the *World* prefixes to Mr. Field's statement, in capitals, the allegation: "He charges Mr. Tilden with deliberately violating a written and signed agreement."

Mr. Tilden—It seems that on the 11th of October, 1877, an agreement was got up between certain holders of stock and bond not to sell within six months, except under certain limitations therein specified. It is alleged that Col. Pelton did admit a personal friend to an interest in a parcel of bonds of which he obtained possession while I was in Europe, as an equivalent for carrying them. I understand that they were not put upon the market, but continued subject to the agreement. I never had any conversation with *Col. Pelton on the subject*, and had no knowledge of the execution of such an agreement or of any alleged infraction. I went to Europe in July—I think on the 18th. This contract was made nearly three months later. I heard nothing of it until after my return when I was asked to become a party to a renewal. Every bond that had come into my possession was locked in my safe and remains there yet. Every share of my stock which had been delivered to me remained in the names of the prior holders, under transfers by assignment and power of attorney, and was locked in my safe; and not one share was sold for nearly 20 months afterward. But no person had the slightest authority to bind either my bonds or my stock by any limitation upon my power of sale. Nor did any person pretend to fix my signature to that agreement, which was got up after Mr. Field's return. I have a distaste for all such devices. I never joined in one. I have a fancy for preserving my independence and freedom in the exercise of my individual discretion over my own property.

PELTON'S INTEREST IN THE ROADS.

Mr. Field says, remarked the reporter, that, on purchasing the stock, you "desired it to be put in the name of your nephew," Col. Pelton, and adds: "At Mr. Tilden's request, the stock was entered in Pelton's name, and at the same request Pelton was made Vice-President of the company."

Mr. Tilden—The truth is, the stock was not transferred until the next year. It remained nearly all in the names of Mr. Field add Mr. W. L. Scott. In the parcel of papers which my secretary brought up yesterday, I find this letter from Mr. Field. There it is.

With Mr. Tilden's permission the reporter read the following extract from that letter:

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1878.

DEAR MR. TILDEN: There is not a share of New-York Elevated Railroad stock standing in your name on the books of the company, and there are only 39 shares in the name of Mr. W. T. Pelton.

* * * * * * * *

I remain, dear Mr. Tilden, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

HON. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.

Mr. Tilden—This was about 10 months after the time when Mr. Field says the stock was put by him in Col. Pelton's name. The certificates were afterward changed into Col. Pelton's name for some business convenience, duly assigned, with power of attorney to transfer. They remained so about seven months.

Reporter—Whether in Mr. Field's and Mr. Scott's names, as they were most of the time, or in Mr. Pelton's, or in the name of anybody else, the stock was never out of your control?

Mr. Tilden.—Never. It could be sold, delivered, or transferred at any moment without consulting anybody. It is true that the written agreement with Mr. Field to take half of his purchase was made by Col. Pelton and guaranteed by me. One day Mr. Field threw down his contract with Mr. Scott upon my library-table and gave me till the next morning to say whether I would take half of it off his hands. I made the answer—not several days afterward, as he states, but the next morning. All this happened without the knowledge of Col. Pelton. When he learned of the transaction he manifested so much desire to be associated with the enterprise, and have the agreement with Mr. Field taken in his name, that I assented. I had not been in the habit of doing any of my private business through him, or with his help. This agreement with Mr. Field was completely executed on the 13th of July, as appears by the indorsement on it, signed by Mr. Field, and was then extinguished.

Reporter—What about Mr. Field's statement, that it was at your request that Col. Pelton was originally made Vice-President?

Mr. Tilden—The statement is of little importance, except that it is not true. Col. Pelton was made Vice-President on the 20th of September, 1877. The proceedings are printed in the *Herald* of the 21st.

Reporter—They contain a letter from Mr. David Dudley Field, announcing a favorable decision of the Court of Appeals, and the following extract: "The following resolutions, relative to a change of management and the extensions of the company's road, were adopted.

"*Resolved*, That Col. W. T. Pelton be elected a Director of this company, in place of Peter Cooper, resigned.

"*Resolved*, That Col. W. T. Pelton be and is hereby elected Vice-President of this company, in place of Milton Courtright, resigned.

"*Resolved*, That Col. W. T. Pelton be and is hereby elected a member of the Executive Committee of this board, in place of Milton Courtright, resigned.

"*Resolved*, That proposals be invited for constructing a second track on the present line, and extension to Eighty-first-street; also, for constructing a double track from Whitehall-street to Sixty-first-street, and the various lines connecting with depots and ferries.

"Col. Pelton has been invited to take an executive position in the company, with a view to pushing forward the extension of the present line, and to complete a double-track road from the South Ferry to the Grand Central Depot and Central Park, on the East Side, as early as possible. He will enter at once upon the active management of the existing road from the South Ferry to Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. Courtright will continue to be the Chief Engineer of the company."

Mr. Tilden—I was in Paris when these proceedings took place. I had been out of the country more than three months. I had never heard that Col. Pelton wished to be Vice-President, or heard it suggested that he should be made such. Col. Pelton set in motion the enterprise. He organized it with great administrative ability, and carried it forward toward completion. He enabled the enterprise to survive the immense incapacity of Mr. Field. After a while he alienated the Directors by taking upon himself to do things without consulting them. I think that was his real difficulty. Some other criticisms were made on his administration, but they did not seem to me important. When the discontent first arose, and ever afterward, I advised him to resign. But he had set his heart on rapid transit as a public improvement, and was ambitious of conducting it to success, and not indifferent to the personal distinction that would result. When his troubles arose I befriended him, though he would not follow my advice.

COL. PELTON'S "FUTILE DALLIANCE."

The reporter said: Mr. Field makes the following statement: "But when Mr. Tilden came to testify before the Congressional committee, he admitted that at this very time he knew (although the public did not know till months afterward) all about his transactions in regard to the cipher dispatches. Yet, knowing this, he presented to me a man who had attempted bribery, and so been guilty of a crime, as one worthy of my confidence, and the one whom he specially chose to represent himself."

Mr. Tilden—The moral audacity, or rather the immoral audacity, is amazing, of the man who could deliberately assert in a written paper, under his own signature, that I admitted before the Congressional committee that, "at this very time" (June, 1877) I "knew all about his transactions in regard to the cipher dispatches." I testified before that committee that I never knew of the existence or contents of any of the cipher dispatches until their publication in September, 1878, and every witness examined and every fact elicited confirmed my testimony. It was further proved that when I was informed by Mr. Edward Cooper that Col. Pelton was receiving, or was about to receive, the communication of the first of the offers, and the only one that came to my knowledge, to give to the Democratic Electors their certificates for a pecuniary inducement, I instantly interfered, broke up the conference, and crushed the incipient negotiations. It was proved before that committee that certificates for 19 votes were in the market, while only one was lacking to defeat the fraud by which the Presidency was wrested from the majority of the American people. It is now known, beyond controversy, that the four votes of Florida belonged to me, and were diverted from me by corrupt inducements, since partly performed. It is now known that the eight votes of Louisiana also belonged to me. Even Judge Miller, the master spirit of the Electoral Commission, is reported to have admitted the fact in a recent interview published in the New-York *Sun*. The frauds, perjuries, and forgeries by which the false certificates were supported, were numerous and complicated. To these was superadded the forgery of three Electoral votes to supply the place of the original votes sent from Louisiana and found to be illegal. The actors and agents in these wrongs have been appointed to, or continued in, all the great civic trusts of the United States within the State of Louisiana. It was proved that I refused to enter into this shameful competition. It is known that I did not obtain any one of the certificates ascertained to be in the market. They were all cast against me, as well as against law and right. Mr. Field, pretending to think that "poor Pelton," as he calls him, has been harshly and unjustly dealt with by the public, in the next breath says that he "had attempted bribery," and "had been guilty of a crime." This is an exaggerated untruth. Col. Pelton neither initiated nor consummated anything. He merely listened to offers from officers to do what they admitted and he believed to be their lawful duty for hire before they violated that duty under corrupt inducements. His wrong did not go beyond a futile dalliance. The beneficiaries of the consummated wrong, its instigators and patrons, are high in the seats of Governmental power and honor. Shocked at a lesser wrong, which died in its mere meditation, to the great crime, actually consummated, Mr. Field "crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

OTHER PEOPLE WHO SOLD STOCK.

"Mr. Field alleges," said the reporter, "that you sold large amounts of your stock before the Directors and other large stockholders sold; that you set the example and they followed. What is the truth on that subject?"

Mr. Tilden—Mr. Field knows perfectly well that the leading officers and Directors and their immediate friends sold large quantities of stock in advance of my selling any. I happen to have a list of the stockholders, with the number of shares standing in their names on the 5th of February, 1879. I also have some notes of the balances standing in the names of the same persons on the 21st of May, which was the day Mr. Field sailed for Europe, and on the 23d of June, which was about the time of his return.

Reporter—I would be very glad if you will give that information to me.

Mr. Tilden—It seems pertinent to enable the public to judge of the truth of Mr. Field's statements and the good faith of his pretended grievances. I will put it in tabular form. It includes seven of the principal Directors in whom reside the active management of the company. It includes Lindley, who is Mr. Field's son-in-law, and E. M. Field, his son. It includes also Mr. D. O. Mills, not a Director, but a brother-in-law of Mr. Bishop, who had the care of his stock:

	Feb. 5.	May 21.	June 23.	July 30.
Bishop	3,432	765	1,122	....
Mills	3,120	1,155	....	....
Brewster	1,170	100	100	....
Dows	2,500	1,800	1,000	....
Fiske	1,190	890	643	....
Mairs	656	556	356	....
Lindley	1,007	404	204	....
E. M. Field	1,250	500	500	300
Total	14,325	6,170	3,925	300

Reporter—It appears, then, that the Directors and their immediate friends, including Mr. Field's son, and son-in-law, had put on the market once and a half as many shares as all you owned before you sold a share.

Mr. Tilden—Certainly.

Reporter—It appears also that during Mr. Field's absence in Europe they continued to sell, and that they put on the market during his absence 2,245 shares.

Mr. Tilden—At least that amount. How much more I don't know.

Reporter—What, then, becomes of Mr. Field's statements that you set the example of selling and other large holders followed; that the result was to demoralize the market and "throw disgrace on the company for which he had worked two years, and in the success of which he took great pride? What about his complaint against you of upsetting the market at home, and his moralizing about "gentlemen hiding their intentions in order to get an advantage, one of the other?" What about his complaint of "stealing a march" on him during his absence?

Mr. Tilden—I leave his statement to be judged according to the facts, and him to settle his meanings with his co-Directors, his son, and his son-in-law.

Reporter—You think that with Mr. Field abroad to sell his stock, leaving contingent orders for sales at home at a limit, and with his associates and relatives flooding the market, a mere stockholder who was not inside, and who had made no engagement or understanding limiting his discretion when and how much to sell, could scarcely be expected to hold the bag for Mr. Field?

Mr. Tilden—It would seem so. I stopped selling with more than half of my stock interest and all my bonds remaining on hand. But, when the consequences of another folly of his imperilling the interests of the company developed themselves about the time of his return, and when he arrived, threatening to break up the pacification between the rival companies; to involve them in litigation and to embark in extreme competition with the horse railroads at the cost of half the net earnings of the companies; and breathing fire and slaughter against me for the acts of his co-Directors and relatives, I thought it most agreeable, as well as prudent, still further to reduce my interest exposed to such hazards. The guaranteed stocks, if the public were allowed to have confidence in them and to rest in that confidence, are selling very low.

Reporter—Do you know that Mr. Field's letter in this matter has been printed in pamphlet form, and that it is understood to be his intention, or the intention of other persons acting with him, to use the pamphlets as a campaign document adversely to you?

Mr. Tilden—I do not know anything about it, and I care less, although it may be so.

This concluded all that Mr. Tilden thought it necessary or possible for him to say in answer to Mr. Field's complaints, and, after a brief conversation on other topics, the reporter retired.

FIVE DEAD AND FIVE DYING.

HORRORS OF THE TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE IN BOSTON—THE BUILDING A PERFECT DEATH-TRAP—THE FIRE CAUSED BY A DRUNKEN WOMAN, WHO LOST HER LIFE.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The loss of life by the burning of the tenement-house in South Boston at about midnight last night is likely to be more serious than at first reported. Five of the unfortunate inmates are now dead and five more are so seriously injured that they are not expected to live. The house was a flat-roofed wooden structure three stories high. It had one narrow entrance and narrow stairways, one from each story, all on the same side and directly over each other, and very narrow halls. It had no projections, was of perfectly straight sides, and was not near enough to other houses to offer any means of escape from the house in that direction, should exit by the ordinary way be cut off by fire or accident. Then the street on which the house was situated is unusually narrow and cramped, so that in case of fire it was plain to see that the firemen would have trouble in getting promptly to work and swinging their ladders. The structure was in construction and situation a death-trap.

The fatal fire of last night started in the lower hallway. It had evidently been burning some minutes when discovered by a man passing by. He saw it flash up, and immediately gave the alarm. When the firemen reached there, and they responded with alacrity, they found that the flames had crept into every crevice of the structure. There were six families in the house, all Germans. On the upper floor lived two of them, Ferdinand Merroth, wife, and three children—one a boy and the others girls—and George Holdried and his wife. On the floor below was the family of Christian Pfieffer, wife, two children, and a grown girl; and on the floor below, the first floor of the tenement, lived a family by the name of Gillespie, and one other whose name was not known, as it had only just moved in.

The inmates of the rooms on the upper floors rushed from their beds to the hallways, aroused by the cry of fire, but found the stairways in flames and exit there cut off. Driven back by fire and smoke, some of them went to the roof, others leaped from the windows to the street below, and others sank down, suffocated. Of those who rushed to the roof were Merroth and his family. On the way, in the confusion and panic, the little family became separated, the husband reaching the roof, and the mother and children being left behind. These four, mother and children, joining hands, flung themselves out of a window down into the street. The eldest girl, 16 years of age, was instantly killed, and the mother and the boy were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. The father, dazed and bewildered, himself jumped from the roof after them, and was almost instantly killed. Christian Pfeiffer and his family had only the windows to escape from. Pfeiffer took his daughter, 4 years old, in his arms, but before he could reach the windows this avenue was cut off. He turned to try the rear windows when he heard the screams of his children as they dropped to the ground. Not knowing but their cries resulted from their struggles with the flames, he made another attempt to reach the front apartments, when he was again confronted by fire and smoke. He fell and was suffocated in a rear room, where his body was afterward found burned into an unrecognizable mass. The body of the child was also recovered, but it was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Pfeiffer and her other children suffered only slight injuries in leaping from the windows. Mrs. Mary Gillespie was found in her apartment on the first floor fatally burned, and she was taken in a dying condition to Station No. 6. She was subsequently removed to the City Hospital. The others on the first floor escaped unharmed.

Of those injured, George Holdried was terribly burned. The skin was burned completely off his hands. His face was burned black, and the hair and flesh were burned from the top of his head. The first intimation that he had of the fire was a rattling sound as of rain. When he realized his perilous condition he seized his sick wife and tried to escape with her, but the flames rushed upon him and he was compelled to drop her. Her body, burned to a crisp, was recovered at 1 o'clock this morning. The life of Merroth would have been saved had he remained on the roof. He jumped before the arrival of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, the first on the ground. After the ladders were raised, one man was taken from the roof.

It was thought at first that the fire was an incendiary one, but it is now concluded that it was accidental. It started in the cellar in a lot of light tinder-wood, and it is concluded, after investigation, that Mrs. Gillespie, the tenant on the first floor, went into the cellar to fill a kerosene lamp and accidentally dropped it. She was intoxicated, and had been drinking to excess for several days. At the first outbreak of the fire she rushed from her rooms into the street, and then, returning to save some of the property, was overcome by heat and smoke. When found she was in a critical condition, and died to-night at the City Hospital. Following is a list of the dead and injured:

THE DEAD.

CHRISTIAN PFEIFFER, age about 28 years, burned.

ROSE PFEIFFER, daughter of Christian, age 4 years, burned to a crisp.

FERDINAND MORROTH, age about 30 years, killed by jumping from the roof.

MRS. GEORGE HOLDRIED, age 45 years, burned beyond recognition.

MRS. MARY GILLESPIE, aged 60.

ROSE MERROTH, killed by jumping from a window.

THE INJURED.

MRS. FERDINAND MERROTH, injured internally and leg and arm fractured by falling from the roof.

CHARLES MERROTH, aged 10 years, injured about the back and head by jumping from a window.

GEORGE HOLDRIED, 45 years old, very badly burned about the head and arms in escaping from the house.

MRS. CHRISTIAN PFEIFFER, son, and daughter, slightly injured by jumping from a window.

The scenes about the ruins to-day have been fearful. Relatives and friends of the victims were searching for the few effects spared by the fire, grieving, in the meanwhile, in the intense and demonstrative fashion of the very poor; an old man, the brother of Merroth, was especially affected, and talked piteously of his loss to sympathetic listeners. The burned-out families lost nearly all their effects. The loss to the owner of the building is only $2,000 or $3,000.

BUTLER AGAIN NOMINATED

A CONVENTION OF BOLTING REPUBLICANS.

GEN. BUTLER'S THIRD STATE CONVENTION—THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET INDORSED IN FULL—ALL THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MACHINE KIND—THE PLATFORM—THE MOVEMENT REGARDED AS FORMIDABLE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler, who wants to be Governor of Massachusetts, cannot complain of a lack of nominations. A short time ago he was made the candidate of the Greenback Party—or perhaps it would be better to say, the remnants of the Greenback organization of the Bay State; yesterday, in this city, he was indorsed by what claimed to be the representative Democratic Convention of Massachusetts, and to-day, at least a thousand delegates from what is known as the Independent Party—bolting Republicans, in other words—met, applauded, and named him as their choice for Governor. All these conventions were skillfully packed and manipulated by the General and his friends. They met to do a given work, and they did it to the best of their ability. While all this is true, however, it is not possible to disguise the fact that all the meetings referred to contained large numbers of men, not only of respectability, but of undoubted influence among the voters of the State. Indeed, it is not to be denied that to-day's convention was a genuine surprise, both in point of numbers and in regard to the character of the men who controlled and composed it. Ex-United States Marshal Usher and ex-Collector Simmons were its leaders, and they were ably seconded by ex-Secretary of State Oliver Warner, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Eliphalet Trask, John I. Baker, and a number of other men of the same stamp—men who, no matter what other criticism may be made in regard to them, must be recognized as among the best political workers in this part of the country. In short, it must be admitted that a brighter or more respectable-looking body of men than came together to-day, calling themselves Independent Republicans, and pledged to support Gen. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts, rarely or never gathered together for a political purpose. Among all the men who composed the meeting, from the temporary Chairman and Secretary—both of whom were heralded with a flourish of trumpets as the President and Secretary of the first Republican convention ever held in the State—down to the humblest delegate, there was evidence of Republican antecedents both in manner and expression. There was also evidence of a strong soldier element in the convention, which manifested itself upon the slightest provocation. Its feeling found vent in the wildest enthusiasm when a crippled soldier limped upon the platform and made a rousing speech for Butler, at the same time announcing the fact that he had supported Talbot last year. The scene at this point was quite dramatic, and bore strong evidence of having been worked up for a purpose. Indeed, from first to last, there was an evident straining for dramatic effect, both in the speeches and in the abundant enthusiasm which showed itself upon every possible occasion.

While the convention was large and respectable, it was apparent that it was principally composed of local politicians who had lost position since Butler lost his power in the National Council, or who had recently been removed. Notwithstanding this fact, it is useless to underrate the power and influence which must, as a natural consequence, be behind the 1,378 delegates who represented constituencies in the meeting. The fact that they were nearly all young, earnest, active, working Republicans increases the danger of the movement they have begun in favor of Butler. Indeed, looking at the exhibition of strength made to-day by this convention, both in the class of men assembled and in the power and polish of their utterances, it must have appeared to disinterested observers that a lack of management on the part of local Republican leaders must be to blame for so large a desertion from the party standard. The convention, as has been stated, contained 1,378 delegates, representing nearly every town and hamlet in the State—nearly 100 more than were in the regular Republican Convention. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, yet the meeting was most orderly, and every speech that was made seemed to have been studied for its effect upon the popular mind. From the beginning to the end the proceedings were marked by the utmost good temper and unity of purpose. The speech of the Chairman, Albert Palmer, who was heralded as a Talbot man of last year, was a model in its way. It was just the kind of an address to catch the popular ear and to give offense to no one. One portion of it—that in regard to the ends for which the Butler Independents profess to be striving—was worded with particular care, and is well worthy of being quoted. It was as follows: First, we want the State Government brought back where it belongs, and where its founders purposed it should ever remain—under the direct and immediate control of the people; second, we want the money of the people to be voted away only by the representatives of the people, and not by irresponsible commissions; third, we want the choice of all the officers of the Commonwealth to be by the people at the ballot-box, and not by the arbitrary appointment of the Executive. Fourth—We want the people relieved from the burdensome enterprises and speculations into which the State has embarked under the existing regime. Fifth—We want all the laws enforced without fear of the rich or discrimination against the poor, and whether they apply to powerful corporations or powerless individuals. Sixth—We want the rule of the people, in fact as well as in name, and to this end we want to overthrow the confederacy of caste. We want it definitely decided that there are no 'ruling classes' who either inherit or possess the natural right to govern the Old Bay State, and that brains shall stand on a par with bullion, and manhood be more than money, within this grand old Commonwealth. In other words, we want to revive and apply the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, of Adams and of Jefferson, that the nearer the Government is kept to the people, the purer will it be; that to them belongs all power, and from them emanates all authority; that no men should hold office except by their choice and election, and that no debt be incurred, or paid, save with the consent of their representatives. Such are the views and purposes of this movement. It has nothing national in its character; its objects are limited by the boundaries of our Commonwealth; its mission will be accomplished when it has been regenerated and redeemed from the domination of a coterie of the self-appointed dictators, when the control of her affairs has been restored to the whole people, from whom it should never have been taken."

The routine work of the convention was done with a directness and dispatch which spoke well for the good management of Messrs. Usher and Simmons. Shortly after Mr. Palmer's speech, Gen. Butler, by acclamation and amid great enthusiasm, was declared to be the convention's candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Then, without a vote, the ticket, which, by Butler's orders, is identical with that nominated by the Democrats yesterday, was completed. Subsequently, and again for dramatic effect, a colored man was allowed to make a speech. Ex-Collector Simmons made a few unimportant remarks, a platform was adopted, and the work of the convention was done.

It was noticeable throughout the day that there was in the meeting a strong undercurrent of feeling against what was called the aristocratic element in Massachusetts—an element which has assailed Gen. Butler's personal character, and characterized his friends and adherents as the rabble and scum of politics. It is evident that this policy has been a mistake, and if pursued in the present campaign, will add to the movement in Butler's favor, which has been increased rather than diminished by the attacks which have been made upon him by the gentlemen who imagine that the old Bay State should be governed from Beacon Hill. The resolutions adopted by the convention are as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that differences of opinion exist regarding certain principles of national administration; that while we may differ as to the true policy to be

pursued concerning the adjustment of vexed national questions, we are all united upon the common platform of our great leader—"equal rights, equal duties, equal powers, equal privileges, and equal protection by the laws to every man, everywhere under the Government, State and national."

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the rule of the Ring which has fastened itself upon the Commonwealth; that we put the seal of condemnation upon that growing spirit of "Bourbonism" and "caste" which conceals itself under the pretentious title of the better element, which sets itself upon a high pedestal of the pre-eminent right to dictate to and to control the people because of its alleged superior public virtue; that we denounce these pretenders, and in behalf of the great common people of the State arraign the hypocrisy, the arrogance, the much-vaunted self-purity, and the spirit of unwarrantable abuse which characterize the modern political Pharisees who have so long misrepresented the people of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we demand that reform in the State Government shall be thorough, impartial, and complete; that all useless offices shall be abolished, incompetent officers discharged, economy take the place of extravagance, thrift supplant waste, watchfulness succeed negligence, energy uproot sloth, system replace confusion, and honesty prevail everywhere, to the end that our noble old Commonwealth may resume her place among the best-governed communities.

Resolved, That the rights of labor, the creator of all values, should be respected, and to this end we commend the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics, advocate the rigid enforcement of all laws in State and nation, fixing the hours of labor, as well as those for the protection of life and limb, and for the regulation of child labor in mills and factories, and oppose any system of convict labor in our prisons by which its products are brought into unjust competition with honest labor outside of prison walls.

Resolved, That we denounce the intimidation of voters—whether by force of arms, the more civilized method of social ostracism, of proscription of employes, or of the withdrawal of business patronage—as opposed to the spirit of our free institutions, and deserving the condemnation of every true American citizen.

Resolved, That the evils which now afflict the State, morally and financially, may be, and should be, cured by unflinching firmness and impartiality on the part of the Governor in the administration of the laws.

Resolved, That the creation of commissions to perform the duties of the Executive is dangerous and extravagant, and should be wholly discontinued.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of double taxation which now prevails in this State.

Resolved, That all promises made to our patriotic soldiers and sailors should be kept.

Resolved, That a pure suffrage is the life-blood of the Republic. No ballot can be pure which is not free. The way to the ballot-box should be direct, easy, unimpeded, and secure from espionage. We demand, therefore, that the laws be so framed as to insure the one without impairing the others, and that the right to vote should not depend upon its purchase by the payment of a tax.

Resolved, That the office of Governor is one requiring the highest executive ability; that Gen. B. F. Butler will fill it with complete success; and we believe the multitude will applaud in Gen. Butler the citizen-soldier who abandoned a lucrative position in private life at the first call of his country, who has served her with untiring industry and unflagging zeal, and who has suffered no associations of party or predilections of political pride to blind him to the true character of the struggle in which the nation was engaged, and that we recommend the other nominations of the convention as the representatives of State reform worthy to be associated with our illustrious leader.

After speeches by several ex-Republicans, in which the speakers sought to excuse their action in deserting their party and joining the Democracy, the convention adjourned.

AN EXECUTION AGAINST A CITY.

NOTHING TO TAKE—THE GOELET BROTHERS' JUDGMENT AGAINST ELIZABETH, N. J.

A stranger rang the door-bell at the house of Controller Leggett, of Elizabeth, N. J., late Wednesday night. "I am a United States Marshal," said he as soon as he had been admitted, "and I have an execution against the City of Elizabeth. Have you any property that can be attached to satisfy the judgment?"

"There is nothing you can take," Mr. Leggett replied.

The Controller learned on inquiry that the judgment had been secured by Peter and Robert Goelet, of this City, in the United States court at Trenton. The Goelet brothers hold and held $129,000 worth of funded debt bonds, issued in 1872, payable in 20 years. There is six months' interest due upon them. Mr. Leggett said to the TIMES reporter last night that he understood that the suit had been brought to secure not only the interest, but the principal, the ground taken by the suitors being that the default in the payment of the interest made the principal due. He understood that City Attorney Chetwood had put in an answer, and he had been told that Judge Nixon had set the answer aside as frivolous, and had judgment entered. Mr. Leggett understood that the judgment was for the $129,000 and the interest.

Last night it became generally known in Elizabeth that an execution had been secured against the city, and the news created a great deal of excitement among the citizens—the tax-payers especially. It was a surprise which they did not relish. They have been fighting every suit vigorously, more to gain time than for any other purpose, and they flattered themselves that legal delays would postpone the execution for two or three years yet. Controller Leggett said that the judgment was not only a surprise but a riddle to him. He could not understand how it had been secured before the bonds were payable and without proof of the genuineness of the official signatures. The judgment is the first that has been secured against the city since her default. An unpaid judgment in favor of a Miss Doe still remains unsatisfied on the record, but it is not being pressed. Miss Doe demanded that the City Assessors should make provision for her claim in the next tax-levy, but they declined to do so, doubting their authority. No further attempt has been made since the default to compel the payment of the judgment. Miss Doe's suit was in the State courts. It could not be learned last evening whether the judgment in the United States court authorized methods of collection which the State courts do not recognize. The city authorities claim that none of the city property can be touched. It is all actually needed by the City Government, and for the protection of life and property within the city limits, and, therefore, it is said, it is exempt from execution.

It was stated last evening that the Goelets will apply for the appointment of a Receiver for the city. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, one of the city's counsel, says that no Receiver can be appointed for a city with a charter.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the North-west and lowest in the Western Gulf States. Light rains have fallen in the lake region, New-England, and Florida; elsewhere generally clear weather has prevailed. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee; elsewhere it has fallen. Southerly winds prevail in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, easterly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, westerly winds in the lake region, northerly winds from Missouri to Ohio; elsewhere they are variable. The Lower Mississippi has fallen slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with possible light rains in northern portions, southerly, veering to colder north-east winds, followed by rising barometer.

For New-England, cloudy weather, with possibly rain areas, followed by clearing weather, winds veering to colder north-west, rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain in southern portions, easterly, shifting to colder northerly, winds, stationary or higher barometer.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with possible rain areas, easterly, backing to colder northerly, winds, stationary or higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, increasing cloudiness, possibly light rain, easterly, backing to colder northerly, winds, stationary or higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds, higher barometer.

For the lower lake region, generally clear weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds, shifting in north and west portions to warmer southerly, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the North and South Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Central Pacific coast regions, clear weather.

The Lower Mississippi will fall slightly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape May.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3:30 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WORK OF THE SCOURGE.

YELLOW FEVER STILL FINDING VICTIMS.

CASES APPEARING IN PLACES OUTSIDE OF AND NEAR MEMPHIS—COMPARATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF NEW CASES YESTERDAY—FEVER SHIPS COMING FROM HAVANA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The plague continues to find victims in out-of-the-way places. Villages as far away from Memphis as 20, 30, and even 50 miles now and then report a case. The latest is a case announced to-day at Bailey's Station, about 20 miles east, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where Julian Bedford and his son died about a month ago. The case of to-day is that of Miss Louise Bedford, niece of Julian Bedford, but not residing in the same house nor in the immediate neighborhood, and it is said that no communications had existed between the two families since the fatal cases a month ago. This is another strange freak of yellow fever. A nurse was sent out there by the Howards to-day. The report of a case or cases of yellow fever at Hopefield, Ark., opposite Memphis, is contradicted by an *Appeal* correspondent, who states: "We have no such thing here, and the place is healthier than I have seen it at this time of the year, and I have been here since 1867." Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of the National Board of Health, has authorized Dr. M. G. Craft, who has been placed in charge of the sick at Concordia, Miss., to call on the Memphis Howards for nurses and such other aid as may be needed down there.

The Health Office books contain only 10 new cases to-day, of which six are of whites. Four new cases of white people are also on the Howard books, making 14 new cases to-day. Among the latter is Miss Lizzie Prestidge, another daughter of Col. J. G. Prestidge, making the fifth member of his family that has been stricken; one has died. W. L. Radford, the Main-street coal merchant, is also among the new cases reported at the Howards. W. L. White, the telegraph operator, is also reported as a new case. Undertakers report five deaths, all of whites, among them John Devoto, the returned refugee. There are signs apparent that the epidemic is losing its force—the small number of new cases the present week thus far, the manifest revival of business, and, more impressive than all, servants are cleaning up and airing the residences of absentees, with a view of getting them in readiness for occupants. There were no sick at the camps this morning. One yellow fever convalescent at Camp Marks is the only ailing person out of 2,088 now at the various camps. Among 423 soldiers and members of families in the city there are 13 on the sick list, none with yellow fever.

It has been decided that Concordia, Miss., has the yellow fever, and its origin has been traced to this city. The town is 150 miles below here, on the river. One hundred and fifteen people are there, unable to go anywhere else except to tents in the woods owing to the shot-gun quarantine.

J. S. Galloway was elected Special Judge of the Circuit Court to-day. No other business was transacted, and the court was adjourned until Saturday, when an injunction will be prayed for restraining the officers of the State Board of Health from enforcing the rules prohibiting loose cotton from being brought into the city.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 18.—Quarantine against New-Orleans was removed last night. Persons holding clean bills of health, and all freights, except woolen goods packed in New-Orleans, will be allowed to enter the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The National Board of Health has received the following advices from the United States Quarantine Inspector at Havana under date of Sept. 13: "The American bark Ann Elizabeth sailed from Havana on Sept. 9, for New-York, infected with yellow fever. The British bark Prince Rupert, whose Captain died aboard in this harbor of yellow fever, left two men in hospital sick with the same disease, and sailed for New-Orleans on Sept. 11. To-day the American brig Lige Houghton, infected with yellow fever, sailed for New-York. There were 417 deaths here from yellow fever during the month of August, and 1,029 from all diseases. A close approximation to the total number of cases of yellow fever existing in Havana and its hospitals to-day would be about 150."

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 18.—The brigantine Woodcock arrived to-day from Porto Rico. She reports that three seamen died on board of yellow fever. Their names are Otto Fisher, age 21, a native of Stettin, Prussia; who died while the vessel was lying at San Juan; Robert Wake, age 22, Sunderland, England, and Peter Gallant, age 25, of Prince Edward Island. The two latter died at Hamaco.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO RAISE FUNDS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in response to the appeal made by President Langstaff, of the Howard Association, for funds in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. First Vice-President James M. Brown occupied the chair. Mr. Langstaff, who was present, was invited to address the meeting. After premising that Memphis has been visited by the epidemic four times in twelve years, and that 20,000 of its people have been afflicted, of whom 6,000 have died, he entered into an elaborate explanation of the situation. The epidemic of 1878, he said, aroused the people of Memphis to appreciate the necessity of improving its sanitary condition, which had in past years been sadly neglected. Only a spark of life was left, and it was found that unless the most active and vigorous measures were adopted to clean up the streets, alleys, and bayous, the city must be abandoned. The corporation then in existence was so loaded with debts that had been accumulating for many years, that it was virtually bankrupt and unable to extricate itself, or to obtain funds to have the needful work done. There seemed but one way out of the trouble, and that was to repeal the charter of the city. The citizens hesitated to do this, as they well knew that such an act would be considered as repudiating its debts. The State Legislature was petitioned for relief, and the charter was repealed. It was not intended by this act to repudiate the debts, but to set them aside until the proposed sanitary measures could be carried into effect, and then to pay such an amount as was possible. A new Government was formed, called the Taxing District of Shelby County, which proceeded to levy and collect taxes, and went vigorously to work. This new Government was, however, soon attacked by the creditors of the old Government, and it became very questionable whether it had a legal existence. While in this condition the citizens came forward and formed an Auxiliary Sanitary Association, to which they subscribed $5,000 immediately, which was expended for sanitary purposes. A system of garbage carts was organized, which removed thousands of loads of decaying vegetable matter from the streets and alleys. By the 1st of May the taxing district had assumed a different and vastly improved appearance; the streets, alleys, and bayous had been thoroughly cleansed, and the citizens sincerely hoped to escape another visitation of the fever. They were doomed to disappointment. The speaker then described the discovery of the real cause of the outbreak, and of the steps being taken to remedy it, as given in THE TIMES on Sunday last, and continued: "The people of Memphis have contributed liberally toward supplying the poor in camps. From them and the people of Tennessee must come the means to provide for those living in camps, who cannot return to their homes until the epidemic ceases. The amount required for this purpose from now to the end will not be less than $100,000. We hesitated, in consequence of the bountiful donations of last year, to again appeal for aid. This was not done until the balance held in our hands, amounting to $22,000, was wholly used up. The amount required to continue the work of the association cannot be definitely estimated. We believe that about $60,000 will be needed. All moneys received are expended in the most economical manner; a detailed record of the expenses is kept, as well as of all other matters pertaining to the care of the sufferers, which is open to the inspection of the public. We cannot hope to have frost until Nov. 1, nor can we expect any decrease in the disease until the advent of frost. God alone knows when the time will come that will relieve us from the pestilence. Past experience, as recorded in the books of our association, tells us only too plainly that the months of September and October, with their warm days and chilly nights, have always been the most productive of new cases and deaths." In conclusion, the speaker drew an affecting picture of the scenes in Memphis during those months last year.

Chairman Brown said that Mr. Langstaff's speech showed the necessity of prompt action. Mr. Henry Hentz moved the appointment of a committee of seven to receive contributions, with authority to distribute the funds collected to the proper societies in Memphis. This was promptly seconded and was carried unanimously. The Chairman named Messrs. Henry Hentz, Charles M. Fry, John Crosby Brown, F. H. Cossitt, Bowie Dash, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Franklin Edson. The committee will meet at noon to-day to organize, and Mr. John Crosby Brown, of Brown Brothers, will be made Treasurer. All contributions will therefore be sent to him. Mr. Langstaff asked the reporters to explain that owing to the express companies having stopped running to Memphis, it is practically impossible to send cash contributions there as he desires charitable persons to [illegible] forward their money to the Chamber of Commerce committee, who will transmit it by draft. Mr. Langstaff goes to Boston to-morrow. He will afterward visit Philadelphia and Baltimore.

DISORDER IN FALL RIVER.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—MEASURES TAKEN TO PRESERVE PEACE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 18.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called by Mayor Lindsey this forenoon, to act upon a renewed request of City Marshal Brigham, that immediate action be taken for an increase of the Police force to preserve the peace of the city, which is almost daily violated. The Mayor seconded the request of the City Marshal, characterizing the present condition of things in the city as one which ought to make any citizen of Massachusetts burn with indignation. At the close of the Mayor's remarks, a motion was made to add 100 men to the Police force, but as two Democratic Aldermen, although given notice of the meeting, were absent, and the third immediately left the meeting, the board was unable to transact the business for which it was called together.

The city is at the mercy of the strikers. The Committee on Police met this afternoon, and will recommend at the next meeting of the board that the Police be increased from 70 to 100 men for the remainder of the year.

City Marshal Brigham to-night announced that, the Board of Aldermen having refused to grant him any extra force, he has determined to take the responsibility of increasing the force himself as far as he has any power. The entire force will be ordered on extra duty to-morrow, and in the Eastern District, where all of the recent disturbances occurred, 19 day men will be on duty to-morrow, instead of 4, as at present. All day men will be on duty 15 hours each day and night, and the night men will perform three days' duty every two days. Two or three members of the Committee on Police will support the Marshal, and he is also sustained by the opinion of the best class of the community. Secretary Howard issued a card to-night offering the Mayor and Aldermen the whole force of spinners now on strike to act as special constables. He says: "I am satisfied the spinners will preserve peace, if they are authorized to act, as successfully as either an increased Police force or the military could. I do not believe there is any need to keep peace, but if there is, the spinners are ready to serve the city in any way to preserve order."

The manufacturers held a meeting this afternoon and accepted the report of the committee appointed on Tuesday to consider the question of wages for working spinners. The report recommended that no change be made at present in the prices now paid. A committee was also appointed to devise means for extra protection.

NEWPORT STEEPLE-CHASE MEETING.

FOUR EXCITING RACES—THE WINNERS AND THEIR OWNERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—The first race of the Steeple-chase Meeting took place to-day. The course is near Sachuest Beach. About 10,000 persons were in attendance. The first event was a hurdle-race; mile heats; purse, $800, divided; $600 to the first horse, $150 to the second, and $50 to the third. The starters were Disturbance, Dandy, and Judith. Judith finished winner of the first heat, Disturbance second. In the second heat Judith made a bad bolt and was distanced, Disturbance winning the second and third heats and the race.

The second race was a five-eighths mile dash on the flat, gentlemen riders; a cup to the first horse, and a whip to the second. The starters were F. M. Ware's Charlatan, G. H. Laurence's Legitimist, Perry Belmont's Hibernian, and Capt. Candy's Judge. The race was won in fine style by Capt. Candy, who made a splendid record, though having a poor start and riding an inferior horse. Hibernian, Charlatan, and Legitimist finished in the order named.

The third event was a handicap hurdle-race for polo ponies; riders to be named by the Westchester Polo Club; a cup to the winner and a saddle and bridle to the second horse. Of 18 entries, the following-named started: F. G. Griswold, with one of the Newport stable ponies; F. T. Iselin's Zeulu, Carroll Bryce's Sankey, A. Ladenburg's OS, Grenville Kane's Castile Soap, H. Peter's Fox, and Perry Belmont's San Antonio. The race was won by OS, San Antonio second.

The last race of the day was the Newport Steeple-chase; three miles; purse $1,000, divided; $700 to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. The starters were Reed's Trouble, the Newport stable's Bertha, and R. Evelina's Puck No. 2. Bertha fell after having the race well in hand, but finished second to Trouble. Puck third.

The second meeting will take place Saturday. No time was taken in any of the races, as the course has not been officially measured.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

A FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS—INJURED BY A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—Charles Schmidt fell down stairs in a German boarding-house at midnight last night. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, probably fatally injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—An accident occurred last night on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Silver Springs, just north of this city, the incoming western train being thrown from the track and the locomotive and cars completely wrecked. The switch at Silver Springs had been left open after the passage of the outgoing train which leaves there a few minutes before the arrival of the Western train. When the locomotive of the incoming train struck the misplaced switch, it was thrown from the track and struck on an embankment. The express car, postal car, refrigerator, and baggage car followed the locomotive and were completely wrecked. Only one person, Mr. Williams, the express messenger, was seriously injured. The express car in which Williams was stationed was badly shattered, and some large splinters were forced through his leg, rendering amputation necessary. A postal clerk was slightly injured by having a hook run through his hand. None of the passenger cars were damaged, but a lady named Howard was slightly injured by the shock.

QUESTIONS OF INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—In the National Insurance Convention to-day, the question of securing uniform legislation in regard to non-forfeiture of life policies came up, and was disposed of by the appointment of a special committee, composed of Messrs. Clark, of Massachusetts; Relfe, of Missouri, and McCall, of New-York, to which it was referred, with instructions to frame a non-forfeiture law to be submitted, first to the heads of State Insurance Departments, and then to State Legislatures. D. H. Keefer, of New-York; E. W. Peet, of Pennsylvania; W. F. Smith, of Massachusetts; J. P. Pennington, of Ohio, and A. F. Hawley, of Missouri, were appointed a committee of Actuaries to prepare an adjustment of the combined experience of the American experience tables of mortality below the age of 10 years, for use in insurance departments in the valuation of policies issued upon lives under 10 years of age. The subject of co-operative life insurance received much attention. Mr. Hawley said co-operative companies were good in theory, but bad in practice; that in the last 30 years 50,000 of these companies had failed, and that there were now about 12,000 in existence. He thought they should be brought under Governmental control, and be required to furnish annually full statistics of their business. He offered a resolution to this effect, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Banks report to the next convention the practicability of charging the different insurance companies with a reserve on account of outstanding policies, according to the various classes of hazards undertaken, instead of the present method of determining the liability on a per centage of premiums on policies in force. The Committee on Legislation made a report, which was adopted, to the effect that life insurance companies should make annual returns of the amounts paid for surrendered policies in detail, and state the amount of notes canceled by lapsed policies.

MILITIAMEN AND JURY DUTY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Judge Barnum to-day again decided the Militia law to be unconstitutional, in that it exempts members of the State Militia from jury duty. The decision was made in the case of Peter J. Dunne, who refused to serve as a juror on the ground of being a member of the First Regiment. When again called as a juror, Mr. Dunne will ignore the summons. He will then be attached for contempt, and the case will be brought before the Supreme Court.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—Worcesters, 7; Chicagos, 6.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—New-Bedfords, 6; Nationals, 7.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—Providence, 5; Cincinnatis, 4; 11 innings.

ASKING A BANK PRESIDENT TO RESIGN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, by a vote of 9,241 shares, against 7,695, to-day called on Sir Francis Hincks, President, to resign.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CHESTER.

The steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool, Sept. 9, and Queenstown, 10th, arrived at this port at a late hour last night.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 18.—The eastern extension of the railway from New-Glasgow to Antigonish was formally opened this afternoon.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE TOBACCO AND WHISKY TAXES.

COMMISSIONER RAUM COMBATS THE OPINIONS OF SENATOR M'DONALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, referring to the interview with Senator McDonald published in THE TIMES of Wednesday last, stated to the writer to-day that the reasons assigned by the Senator in favor of a reduction of the tobacco tax were based upon an entire misapprehension of the question. "Now," said the Commissioner, "let us see what Mr. McDonald says on the subject." He then took up a copy of THE TIMES and read slowly the following paragraph from the interview referred to:

"When reminded of the fact that the reduction of the tobacco tax last Winter had resulted in a decrease of revenue of $758,877 for the month of July alone, and upon that average was likely to result in a total decrease for the fiscal year 1880 of more than $9,000,000, the Senator said that Commissioner Raum's conclusions were erroneous; that while the reduced tax would result eventually in an increase of the revenue from tobacco, it was perfectly natural for a decrease to occur in the first month of the operation of the new law. The quantity of raw tobacco on hand could not be increased suddenly, but the next crop could be larger, and so continue to increase; that producers would be able to get better prices for the raw material, and would, consequently, raise more; and manufacturers would buy and manufacture more, and the taxes would be increased with the increased manufacture."

Continuing, Commissioner Raum then said: "The suggestion of the Senator that a reduction of the tax will stimulate production of tobacco is certainly not well founded, when we consider that three-fifths of the entire crop of tobacco is exported, and that the stock on hand at the principal ports has increased as follows:

Stock.	1878. Hhds.	1877. Hhds.	1876. Hhds.	1875. Hhds.
Liverpool, Oct. 1...	47,484	33,854	24,584	27,918
London, Oct. 1...	29,834	21,486	19,233	14,348
Bremen, Oct. 1...	5,472	4,579	1,882	1,994
N. Orleans, Oct. 26.	3,627	6,063	10,975	2,9[illegible]1
Baltimore, Oct. 26.	29,938	26,257	14,250	12,212
New-York, Nov. 1...	43,906	28,130	24,257	29,726
Total...	159,761	123,369	112,191	88,656

"The price steadily declined from 1875 to 1878, in the ratio of the increased production. There is no doubt in my mind that there will be a gradual increase in the receipts of tax on tobacco; first, by the natural increase in the population of the country, and secondly, by a vigorous enforcement of the laws against illicit manufacture and sale of tobacco. The latter has already had an important influence upon the taxes of the past two years, the frauds having been greatly reduced in that time. I am satisfied that the reduction of the tax will not stimulate the use or manufacture of tobacco in the least, and I may also state that there will be no substantial benefit accruing to consumers by reason of the reduction, as the prices of the retail dealers have not been substantially reduced since the reduction of the tax. I think that the $9,000,000 taken out of the Treasury by reason of its reduced tax will simply be divided between the manufacturers and the dealers, and instead of being a reduction of the tax to those who actually pay the tax—that is, the consumers—it is more in the nature of a bonus to the manufacturers and dealers."

In conclusion, Commissioner Raum called attention to a paragraph contained in his last annual report, which fully meets and answers Mr. McDonald's theory of reduced taxes and increased revenue by reason of increased consumption. At the Commissioner's request the paragraph is here inserted. It reads as follows:

"The tax on tobacco, while primarily paid by the manufacturer, is, in fact, paid by the consumer, and it is well known that the retail sales both before and since the passage of laws providing for a tax on manufactured tobacco have been in small quantities, being usually in quantities of from one to four ounces. The present tax is at the rate of 1½ cents per ounce, and the present retail price is almost without exception 5 cents or 10 cents per ounce, according to quality. It seems quite incredible that a reduction of ½ cent on the ounce in the tax would affect to any appreciable extent the retail prices charged or the quantity consumed. To maintain the income of the Government at its present amount, with the proposed reduction in the tax, it would be necessary that the consumption of manufactured tobacco should be immediately increased from 105,500,000 pounds to 158,250,000 pounds. It is believed that persons who are in the habit of using manufactured tobacco would not, because of the reduction of the tax, consume more than they do at the present time; it is not to be credited that persons who are not in the habit of using tobacco would be induced to commence its use in consequence of the reduction of the tax, and I am satisfied that growers of tobacco, who have acquired a taste for the raw leaf in the twist, would not change their habits in this regard because of a reduction of ½ a cent an ounce in the tax on manufactured tobacco. I therefore express the unqualified opinion that a reduction of the tax one-third will inevitably result in a corresponding reduction of the revenue derived from that source."

The Commissioner then referred to the argument of Senator McDonald in favor of reducing the tax on whisky, and said: "So far as the tax on whisky is concerned that is a matter for Congress to consider, but in my opinion a tax of 90 cents a gallon can be collected as easily as a tax of 50 cents a gallon, and I do not think that the frauds are any greater with the tax at 90 cents a gallon than they would be at 50 cents a gallon." Continuing, Commissioner Raum said: "The recent losses in the tax from tobacco have been largely made good by an increase in revenue receipts from spirits and beer. There was an increase in the taxable production of spirits alone of 2,000,000 gallons. The agitation for a reduction of the tax on spirits would produce a serious disturbance in the business of distillers, which in my opinion would not be compensated for to them by a reduction of the tax." The Commissioner intends to dwell at some length on these points in his coming report, and if his recommendations count for anything in the minds of Democratic Senators and Congressmen, Mr. McDonald's prophesies will not be realized.

THE REDEMPTION OF GREENBACKS.

A DOUBT RAISED AS TO THE AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—For a day or two past there has been a disposition on the part of some who take an interest in the movements of Secretary Sherman to criticise the latter on account of the announcement on Tuesday last of his determination to pay out gold in redemption of legal-tender notes at all United States Sub-Treasuries. It was questioned whether the Secretary had any authority under the Resumption law to carry out his avowed intention, inasmuch as the Resumption law specified New-York as the place at which the redemption of United States notes in gold should be proceeded with. When asked by the TIMES's correspondent yesterday afternoon for his opinion on this subject, Secretary Sherman declared that he did not require any specific authority of law to carry out his purpose; that the Resumption law was in no way prohibitory. Treasurer Gilfillan also took the same view of the question, and said that payment of gold was simply a matter of discretion with the Secretary, and that there was no law prohibiting the carrying out of the Secretary's plan to pay out gold at all the Sub-Treasuries, and that certainly no harm could come of it, as the experience at New-York furnished good reason for supposing that only a small amount of greenbacks would be presented for redemption at any of the other Sub-Treasuries.

The matter was talked over, however, to such an extent, that Secretary Sherman deemed it wise to consult others on the subject, with a view of justifying his action. Accordingly, a conference of such Cabinet officers as are now in the city was called, and was had to-day at the office of the Attorney-General. The purpose of this conference was solely in reference to the question whether there was authority for the exchange of gold for legal tenders at any place except the Sub-Treasury at New-York, that being specially mentioned in the Resumption act. No definite conclusion was reached, but the opinion of the gentlemen present were generally to the effect that no such authority existed. The President being absent from the city, no regular meeting of the Cabinet can be held. There may be other conferences, however, and meanwhile no further steps will be taken by Secretary Sherman.

A SMALL BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, Sept. 15.

Freddie, the little 7-year-old son of Mr. Frederick Voss, of Black Earth, came near losing his life, as also did Mr. John Ward's son Johnny, of about the same age, while playing in Stanford & Logan's warehouse, last Friday. They jumped into a bin of wheat from which the proprietors were loading a car, and were drawn in. Freddie was ahead, and was carried down to the spout, where he stopped, as did also the stream of wheat, which attracted the workmen's attention. Hearing his screams, Mr. Stanford ran up into the warehouse, where he discovered Johnny Ward submerged to his neck, and from him learned that Freddie was beneath the wheat a depth of some four feet. Finding they could not reach him from above, the chute which carried the grain from the bin to the car was removed, when two little feet presented themselves to view, and were quickly grasped and pulled through, and only in time to save his life. His mouth and ears were packed with wheat. It was most fortunate that he went down feet first, as the chute-hole was but barely large enough to admit the passage of his little body in a straight position.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

TWO MURDERERS IN JAIL—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Cyrus Crill and Daniel Vanorden, confined in the Sussex County Jail, at this place, awaiting trial for murder, are becoming tired of prison life, and are longing for the beginning of their trials, which are set down for Oct. 14. Crill, while intoxicated, shot his daughter with a gun, the charge tearing away the entire side of her head, causing instant death. Vanorden became engaged in a quarrel with his wife, and beat her to death with his fist. Both crimes were perpetrated within a few days of each other, and within a few miles of Newton. Crill is very peculiar in his habits. He wears a thick muffler around his neck and a thick overcoat, and has a coal fire burning in his cell all night and day. Notwithstanding all this, he still complains of being cold. He has no inclination to see visitors, and has little to say. Vanorden is quiet and well-behaved, and anxious to converse with any one. He made, a few days ago, a profession of conversion to Mrs. Wilbur Price, of Plainfield, N. J., who has been a frequent visitor to the prisoners. Vanorden then requested the Rev. Daniel Walters, Pastor of the Newton Methodist Episcopal Church, to visit him. Mr. Walters did so, and then baptized the prisoner.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Jennie Haly, wife of Daniel, alias "Cats," Haly, a notorious criminal, died this morning from an overdose of morphine. Haly and his wife were intoxicated yesterday afternoon. They quarreled, and the woman was brutally beaten. During the evening she procured some morphine, of which she swallowed two grains.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Thomas Noonan, with some companions, visited McCrippen's Hotel, a place of ill-repute in South-street, about 2 o'clock this morning, and, while endeavoring to gain admittance, was shot at twice from a chamber window. One shot took effect in the region of the heart. The ball has been extracted, but doubts are entertained of Noonan's recovery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—Louis Guelig will be hanged to-morrow, the Supreme Court affirming the action of the court below.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Capt. William H. Reid, the defaulting book-keeper of Crosby & Co., of this city, was sentenced by Judge Lawton, of the Ulster County Court of Sessions, this morning, to Sing Sing State Prison and hard labor for the term of three years.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 18.—W. H. Wynkoop and Mrs. Catharine Zell were arrested yesterday, charged with administering poison to Mrs. Mary Kiehl, an aged lady, of this place, who died suddenly last May. The body has been exhumed and a post-mortem examination made, and abundant evidences of arsenic found. To-day on application of Mrs. Zell's counsel, a hearing in her case was had before the committing magistrate, and she was remanded to jail. Writs of habeas corpus have been sued out in both cases, and the matter will be heard by the court on Saturday.

ROME, Ga., Sept. 18.—Last night a bar-keeper, Sanders Holmes, shot Patrick Cox, a molder, in the stove-works, twice in the side. The wounds are considered fatal. Holmes escaped.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—At this morning's session of the Board of Pardons, 29 applications were refused. Among them are the appeals of O'Neill and McManus, the Northumberland County Mollie Maguires, who murdered Coroner Hesser in 1874; Andrew Tracy, the McKean County murderer, and John S. Morton, the Philadelphia forger and ex-President of the Market-Street Railway.

MURDERS AT HUNTERS' RANGE.

A MAN POISONED FOR TWENTY DOLLARS—A FITTING PLACE FOR DARK DEEDS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—The Hunters' Range mystery, which has been the sensation of a settlement in the wilds of the Moosic Mountains, nine miles east of this city, for the past few days, reached its climax to-day, when the Coroner's jury, after a week's deliberation, returned a verdict that Hadley Myers came to his death by liquor, drugged and administered by R. H. Compton, at the saloon of Byron Simrell, on Sept. 8. Myers, who was a farmer in Jefferson Township, appeared at Hunters' Range with a cow for sale. The animal was purchased by R. H. Compton for $40. He paid down $20, and then induced Myers to go to the saloon kept by Byron Simrell, and known as the Half-way House. While there, Compton insisted that Myers should take several drinks. Myers staid there all night, and the following morning was found dead in his chair, his pockets having been rifled of their contents, including the $20 he had received for his cow. Popular suspicion that he had been poisoned was aroused, and Coroner Travers made a post-mortem examination. The stomach showed strong signs of poisoning, and there seemed to be a conflict of opinion as to whether it was done by drink or some drug. The testimony taken inclined to the latter theory, and the result is the verdict of to-day. Simrell and Compton are both saloon-keepers, and it is expected that their arrest will follow.

Hunters' Range is noted for the dark deeds committed there during the past 20 years. It was formerly the resort of hunters from all parts of the country, and the original proprietor of the place, Joe Sherwood, was killed during a friendly carousal by one of his customers, many years ago. The wild character of the place and its gloomy charms seem to favor forbidding deeds. Some time ago a husband in a neighboring town became enamored of a young woman, who refused to speak to him because he was married, and he took his wife near Hunters' Range at noonday and killed her. The body was found three weeks later, and a lonely grave by the wayside now marks the unhappy wife's resting-place. The brother of Hadley Myers was killed a short distance from the same spot 14 years ago.

THE OFFICER WHO NEVER DRANK.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

From the Chicago Alliance.

In the early part of the late war, when Gen. Grant was in command of the army before Vicksburg, a number of officers were gathered at his head-quarters, having a pleasant social time. One of them invited the party to join in a social glass; all but one accepted. He asked to be excused, saying that he "never drank." The hour passed, and each went his way to his respective command.

A few days after this the officer who declined to drink received a note from Gen. Grant to report at head-quarters. He obeyed the order, and was soon in the presence of the General. Grant says to him: "You are the officer, I believe," for their acquaintance was slight, "who remarked the other day that you never drank." The officer modestly answered that he was. "Then," continued the General, "you are the man I have been looking for to take charge of the Commissary Department, and I order that you be detailed to that duty." He served his country faithfully until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. Years passed, and Grant had come to be President. The officer had settled down to the duties of private life, and the little incident was cherished as a pleasant memory.

The trouble on the border between Texas and Mexico along the Rio Grande attracted the attention of Congress, and a commission was ordered to ascertain the facts and report. Again President Grant remembered the man who "never drank," and appointed him Chairman of the board. The place was accepted, and he entered faithfully upon the work; the report submitted shows the thoroughness with which the duty was discharged.

While engaged in this work he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who owned an extensive cattle ranch in Southern Texas. That acquaintance inspired confidence, and, years after, when the Texan gentleman decided to sell his ranch, he placed it in the hands of the man who "never drank," and during the last month he has effected a sale, to an English company, of the ranch of 200,000 acres of land and several thousand head of cattle for an even million dollars; out of this he gets a commission that will be a snug fortune in these hard times. The company that bought will enter largely upon packing beef for foreign markets, slaughtering their meat on their ranch from their own herds. The superintendence of their business has been tendered to and accepted by the man who "never drank," and he goes in a few days to his new field of labor. This takes from Chicago one of her most esteemed and honored citizens, but it gives one to Texas who will always be found on the side of order and good government.

A DEMOCRATIC LAMENTATION.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 18.

Let no one make little or light, or underrate the danger to Democratic success, of the defection which on Thursday at Syracuse culminated in the withdrawal of one-fifth of the members of the Democratic State Convention and the nomination of John Kelly for Governor by the defected body. It is never good policy in a political fight to dwarf in estimation any difficulties that may arise, and in this case it would be folly to affect to believe that when such Democratic veterans as Augustus Schell, John Kelly, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, Judge Clinton, David Dudley Field, Senator Hogan, Senator Wagstaff, and their associates, representing a compact Democratic constituency of more than one-fifth of the Democratic electors of the State and holding the regular organization of that constituency in their hands, calmly take the position they have taken after long deliberation, their opposition to a single candidate upon a ticket of seven is to be despised. Neither is it ever good policy to single out any one of a defected body and in private conversation and discussion damn him off on account of and in connection with the nationality he may or may be supposed to represent, as we regretted to hear done at Syracuse and elsewhere—no matter whether he be Kelly, an Irishman, or Dorsheimer, a Dutchman, both, however, natives of New-York. Such things proceed from a mean prejudice on the one side and excite passionate resentment on the other among those of the nationalities gratuitously assailed. We refer to this matter from a sense of duty to the regular ticket we support, and from a desire that the supporters of that ticket shall not weaken it by foolishly firing and increasing the strength of the opposition to the head of it.

THE MOUNTAINS OF ITALY.

HOME OF A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

A STORY WORTHY OF BOCCACCIO—AN OUT-DOOR THEATRE—FORTUNE-TELLING HAND-ORGANS.

LA SERRA, Mountains of Pistoia, Aug. 30.—Besides perpetuating, as I have told in a previous letter, the language of Dante and Boccaccio, thus keeping pure the fountain-head of the Italian tongue by sheer force of traditionary speech and lack of reading, the people of Serra inherit some of the latter writer's skill in story-telling. At least one story which I have heard merits repeating, even at the loss of much of its original spirit. As a specimen of the horrible-grotesque it is worthy of the pencil of Doré to illustrate, or of Boccaccio himself to narrate. In substance it is as follows:

Not far from Serra there is a grim precipice, deeply scarred by avalanches of rocks washed down by the rains, leaving the ground stony and sterile, with skeletons of dead trees here and there, and occasionally a clump of dwarfed living ones and tufts of rank grass, clinging with precarious hold to the thin soil, which threatens momentarily to give way and slide into yawning gulfs below. The surrounding landscape has a forbidding, sinister look, as if suffering from internal pains and discontent. The eye cannot trace the limits of the deep descent, lost in gloomy ravines and copses, tossed and rent into strange shapes by ancient earthquakes, or scorched and burned by volcanic heat. It is a spot that has an evil reputation, for it is said the bodies of those who died in this region of the great plague which swept off two-thirds of the population of Italy in the fourteenth century, and even of some of the still living, were thrown down here, unshriven and unburied, to rot and pollute the air. Ever since, ominous sights and sounds are believed to issue from it, spectral shapes to appear, wailing for Christian burial, and shrieking under the torments of demons holding nightly revel and gloating over their victims deprived of the expiatory rites of the Church. After dark this locality is avoided with religious unction, and in the daytime no one ventures near without making the sign of the cross and repeating a paternoster.

There happened, to be, however, in Serra a rollicking, dare-devil fellow, Giovanni by name, a good deal of a buffoon, a copious drinker, and fond of chaffing his more temperate neighbors for their superstitious fear of the spot. One day, on a wager, he agreed to test its terrors by himself. Accordingly, toward midnight, taking his gun, he proceeded toward the place. At some distance from the precipice he noticed a white object lying on the ground, which he took to be a sheep or some wild animal. Creeping cautiously toward it, as he got almost over the beast, it suddenly rose, knocked his gun out of his hand with a force that broke the stock, and, to his amazement, he found himself astride, with his head toward its tail, a strange hairy monster, looking like a gigantic camel. The stiff, long bristles pricked him like as many needles. His hair rose stiff in fright as he found himself held to his seat by a mysterious force impossible to overcome, while, to his horror, the loathsome brute began to take long bounds toward the ghastly cliff. Then all the frightful stories at which he had so often mocked rose in his mind, and he saw phantom forms crowding about him, cheering on his spectral steed, which, too late, he perceived was the arch-enemy of human souls that had entrapped him to his destruction. On went the hideous creature, pricking and racking his body at every stride, while he vainly tried to call on the saints to protect him. Soon the precipice was reached; he felt the demon animal gathering himself together for its final leap below, when he was able to utter the name of God and pray for help, just as it sprang into the air and disappeared in the dark abyss, leaving behind a long trail, like a ship's wake, of sulphurous light and smell. The spell being broken, Giovanni fell off, and was caught some 30 feet beneath in the branches of a projecting tree, bruised, but with no bones broken. To climb the cliff was impossible, so here he had to cling until daybreak, when his cries were heard by some peasants going to their work in the fields, who contrived with ropes to hoist him out of his perilous nest. His explanations as to how he came to be there did not increase the desire of his neighbors to become better acquainted with the locality and its camel-demon. Giovanni now claims to be a good Christian and more temperate in his cups, if not in his stories; but it is evident that nothing short of the whole jaunt will wholly cure his propensity to "bombas" or bombs, as big lies are politely and aptly termed in the native vocabulary. I commend this midnight ride as a subject to our painters. There is a much more agreeable legend of treasure, buried by the Roman Consul, Marco Attilio Serrano, who founded the place after a defeat by the Gauls, with the slight drawback that no one knows the precise spot to dig for it. I must add, however, that my authority for this statement is the rider of the demon-camel, who volunteers to guide any enterprising treasure-hunter to "about" the spot.

Yesterday I had a practical experience as to how names survive things among these mountaineers. Tempted by the promise of a veritable mediæval *giostra*, joust, or tournament, to be held at Crespoli, a neighboring town, in a beautiful grove, where the peasants were to be the sole actors, in appropriate armor, I walked there to see the spectacle. If my imagination had not been considerably excited by the descriptions of this scene of chivalry to be enacted by ignorant rustics, promising some fun besides archæological interest, I never could have held out to slide down one mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, at risk of being buried by avalanches of loose stones, and climb another, almost as bad, to make the short cut recommended, but which I studiously avoided on my return for a longer and less muscle-straining path. The scenery and position of Crespoli, with the ruins of its old castle mantled to the top with ivy, its ancient church and romantic architecture generally, however, were full compensation for the fatigue. Literally, a Sabbath stillness reigned in the deserted streets and closed houses; the key of the church was conveniently left in the door for any stray worshiper, so I had only to turn it, enter, and find myself alone, to pray or gaze as the spirit moved. Outside, with its lofty, antique tower of fine proportions and beautiful esplanade, it was an interesting bit of time-eaten architecture; but inside, like almost every other old country church in Italy, restored in seventeenth century bad style, preserving, however, its original basilican form. As all the population had gone to the place of the *giostra*, under the walls of the ruined castle, I followed their example, expecting to see, at least, some mock specimens of knighthood, in tinsel armor, with wooden swords or mock spears, tilting at each other in approved *Don Quixotic* fashion, as fast as their own legs could carry them—for it was out of any horse region—or at least doing foot battle after mediæval style, in commemoration of some sanguinary combat of their forefathers when their lands were invaded by the Lucchese under Castruccio. Surely the venerable, stately chestnuts of the grove must have witnessed the real fights of five and half centuries ago, a period of time which counts but as yesterday in the traditions of the people. If so, they sympathized in my disappointment to behold, instead of the promised feudal lists, a temporary stage or platform draped in open-air-theatre fashion, with curtains that were borrowed from the dry-goods paraphernalia of the church and quaint old bedrooms, the flag of United Italy overhead, and 20 or more performers in S. Rosa costumes, or impromptu disguises of their own inventions, made up of all ages and articles, going through a drama which lasted four mortal hours. It was the old story of an unfortunate Princess, doomed to death by a tyrannical persecutor, relieved in the nick of time by the usual adorer, who, as they cross swords, beat regular time with their weapons to the sing-song, interminable drawl of a long-winded recitative, relieved every few minutes by the dropping of a curtain and the stock pranks of a buffoon. The spectacle was monotonous, slow, and primitive beyond conception, but amusing from its chivalresque, "Jerusalem Delivered" air, and lofty romanticism mixed with the common-place realisms of modern life, both in speech and costume, forming an incongruous commingling of the past and present. The crowd stood the four hours through in fixed silence, thoroughly enjoying the operatic play. Considering it was a new thing under an old name, gotten up by these poor delvers of the soil out of the traditions of a spent past, it was highly creditable to them, and showed native talents that needed only instruction to bloom into regular artistic careers. At times they instinctively got the better of their traditional regulation parts, and broke out into something more natural and spirited.

Hand-organs in Italy have taken a "new departure," in sympathy with modern enterprise. One recently stopped before my door with a fortune-telling department. Besides the usual round of dismal tunes, for 1 cent you draw a printed paper—different colors being assigned to the two sexes and to children—on which you read in prophetical language your destiny. Mine—for I invested 1 cent to know my future—tells me in elegant Italian that I am married, and that my affairs, which up to this moment have gone badly, are now about to take a different aspect. Soon there will be showered upon me immense good fortune. My children also will be so fortunate as to become marvels to everybody. It is true one will make me somewhat angry, but he will make amends and become the first doctor of Italy. My interests will change in consequence, and I shall live happily until 90 years of age. Play Nos. 6, 10, 35 in the lottery, and I am sure to win. This beats the rapping spirits out of sight both for promise and cheapness, besides getting the music for nothing. The author of these fortunes evidently knows his countrymen, for he is most lavish of longevity, successful love, beautiful children, and untold riches, besides giving everybody winning numbers in the Government lottery. As the Minister of Finance gets annually from this source about $50,000,000 net, perhaps these organ-grinders are his itinerant missionaries for stimulating the people to still more engage in this demoralizing gambling, by which, already, a large part of their gains is absorbed, to their infinite harm and increasing impoverishment. More's the pity the organ-grinders' winning numbers could not by some happy combination of chances give a black eye to the whole lottery business and make it a losing operation for the Government, as it really is in its remote consequences; for it is an insidious, organized means of training Italians to unthrift, want of self-reliance, and distaste for systematic industrial enterprise, directed by the Government and sanctioned by the Church, and infinitely more disastrous to the whole country than would be legalized gambling of the Monaco kind for rich foreigners, as proposed to pay the debts of Florence and retrieve its fortunes, to which the Government, to its praise be it said, will not listen.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

ORNITHOLOGY IN MAINE.

LARGE COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY A CITIZEN OF LEWISTON.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The number of species and varieties of birds inhabiting various parts of the globe is about 10,000. The number of species and varieties of North American birds alone, according to the latest bird census, is something more than 700. The number of birds which visit Maine regularly and occasionally is about 325. The most nearly complete private collection of Maine birds, according to the "Ornithological Dictionary," is that of Prof. J. Y. Stanton, of Lewiston. The number of mounted specimens and skins in the Professor's cases is about 700. He has a room in his house exclusively devoted to ornithology and oölogy and provided with suitable cases, drawers, &c. The mounted specimens are chiefly kept in three large cases. The skins are kept in boxes and the eggs in drawers. Of the 325 Maine birds, Prof. Stanton has specimens of 290 species. He has been about 10 years making the collection. He has collected largely by purchase and exchange, but some of his valuable specimens he has collected himself.

Besides his collection of Maine birds, Prof. Stanton has a large collection of European birds, which he obtained mainly while on a visit to Europe in 1874. In England he made the acquaintance of Mr. R. B. Sharpe, the ornithologist of the British Museum. During the Christmas holidays, in company with Mr. Sharpe, Prof. Stanton visited the famous Burnham Beeches of Berkshire, and made a collection of more than 100 specimens of British Winter birds.

Mr. Sharpe recently received a degree from Bates College. He is a distinguished ornithologist and the author of many valuable works. He is also a keen sportsman and a fine shot. Fine shooting is one of the accomplishments of the field ornithologists. While in Greece Prof. Stanton procured some interesting specimens for his collection. The domes of the magnificent structures of ancient Athens, hallowed by so many classical associations, are now haunted by multitudes of kestrels, small hawks. They build their nests in the walls of the Acropolis, the ancient citadel of Athens. The Professor engaged some Athenian urchins to capture specimens of those kestrels, which they did by means of nets. The Professor obtained one from the walls of the Acropolis and one from the ruins of the Parthenon. Some eggs of the kestrels were also secured. The boys also procured for him a specimen of Minerva's owl, with two eggs. This one is called Athene's goddess, from whom the city also took its name. The kestrels are homely birds, and the owls are very small and inferior looking.

Among the rare and valuable specimens included in the collection is a Gyr falcon *(Falco Islandicus,)* so much employed in ancient falconry. Prof. Stanton's is a magnificent specimen of a noble bird. It was killed at Cape Elizabeth. It had wandered from Greenland, Iceland, or Labrador, following the sea fowl down the coast to Portland. It was secured by Mr. Daniels, of Portland and Prof. Stanton purchased it for $20. There is another specimen of this variety of Gyr falcon in the museum at Cambridge. The Professor thinks that this and his own are the only specimens which have been captured in New-England, in any of the museums.

A monster owl from Aroostook County looks wisely from a perch. It is one of the largest owls in the world. There is also a fine specimen of the golden eagle. The golden eagle breeds on mountain cliffs. For many years a pair of them inhabited Eagle Cliff, near the Profile House, Franconia Notch, but have not been seen there for several years. In another case are two specimens of the snowy owl. In Winter this owl visits New-England from the north, some Winters in great abundance. One of the Professor's specimens, in its Winter migrations, was killed by flying against one of the Portland lights in the dark.

Here is a fine specimen of the bald eagle, "the proud bird of freedom." Another singular specimen is the anhinga or snake bird of *Florida*. Prof. Stanton has three or four Albinoes, "white blackbirds," or birds of dark plumage which has turned white in spots. Among them is a large crow with a white breast. There is in one of the cases a perfect skeleton of a robin, a great curiosity. He also has a skeleton of a crow. Next we were shown a humming-bird's nest, the lining of which is made of the down from the young leaves of the red oak. The ruff of Norway, with its wonderful rich plumage, is sure to attract attention. What will interest most people more than anything else in the collection is a case containing 50 humming-birds of different species and effectively arranged. The humming-birds are to be found only in America. In all there are about 450 species of this beautiful little bird, only one of which makes its appearance in Maine, the ruby throat.

A bird with a history is a blue kite, which was an inhabitant of the Everglades of *Florida*, an immense swamp into which white men seldom venture. This specimen was secured by Mr. C. J. Maynard, a Massachusetts naturalist. Mr. Maynard and his wife visited the Everglades for the purpose of securing some specimens of these kites. In following one their boat was grounded, and Mr. Maynard left his wife in the dingey and walked out toward it over the shaking marshes. He passed several large alligators, and had to use great caution to avoid stepping on water moccasins, which were abundant. He approached within eight rods of the bird and shot it. He had followed the bird so anxiously that he had lost sight of his boat. He would not have known in which direction to proceed if his wife had not thoughtfully placed her shawl upon an oar and held it up over the saw-grass. This is the bird which Prof. Stanton now has. Prof. Stanton has a large and fine collection of eggs, embracing 300 different specimens. He has eggs from Norway, Iceland, Germany, England, and Greece. Eggs are prepared by drilling one hole in the side and blowing out the contents with a blow-pipe. The largest egg in his collection is that of the African ostrich, of a capacity of an even dozen hen's eggs. It may be interesting to know that probably the largest egg in the world is the fossil egg of the *Æpyornis Maximus*. There are but few specimens of this egg in existence. The egg has the capacity of 144 hen's eggs. The bird was anciently a native of Madagascar, but has long been extinct. Other large eggs which Prof. Stanton has are those of the South American Rhea, of the Emu of Australia (a green egg nearly as large as the ostrich's) and of the American eagle. Prof. Stanton is greatly in love with this pursuit, and it is a pleasure to examine his noble collection, and to hear him converse upon the subject with which he is so familiar.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF A PARALYTIC.

From London Truth, Sept. 4.

All the Jesuit papers in France are bristling just now with wonderful telegraphic accounts from Lourdes, relating miracles after miracles, apparently due to the admirable virtue of the holy waters in the grotto. Cripples have been seen walking, invalids casting off their crutches, blind men reading the *Figaro*. The following miracle, however, which took place on the road to the shrine, has not received from the same papers the attention to which it was entitled. A paralytic, in an easy chair, had been placed in the pilgrim train. At one of the railway stations there was a change of carriages, and it happened that the easy chair, with the paralytic in it, had just been put down on the line, when a train running from the opposite direction was suddenly seen bearing right down upon it. There was a general stampede, and a cry of terror; everybody thought the paralytic must be killed, when, to the intense astonishment of all witnesses, he was seen to rise from his arm-chair and walk off briskly, just in time to escape the train. The mere thought of the holy waters seems to have been sufficient to cure this pilgrim.

A BIG MORTGAGE PAID OFF.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, Sept. 15.

A thirteen million five hundred thousand dollar mortgage has been paid off by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the satisfaction recorded in Polk County. On the 1st of September, 1866, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company executed a deed of trust to John A. Stewart and William A. Osborne, of the City of New-York, by which it conveyed all the road constructed and thereafter to be constructed by said company, all the cars, locomotives, and furniture of every description owned or controlled by that company, to secure the prompt payment at maturity of a certain series of bonds mentioned in the instrument, to the amount of $9,000,000, this amount to be increased to $13,500,000 if the road was extended to the Missouri River. As the road was built to the Missouri this last mortgage was made. It is one of the longest instruments in the Recorder's books, and, among other things, recites that $9,000 of internal revenue stamps were canceled upon its execution. Thursday the release was made in full by the same trustees, who, 13 years ago, took the mortgage.

TILDEN'S INCOME TAX SUIT

HE WANTS A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

WIS IGNORANCE ON THE SUBJECT—COUNSEL'S REMARKS REGARDING THE BILL OF DISCOVERY—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OPPOSES THE MOTION—JUDGE CHOATE RESERVES HIS DECISION.

After many adjournments, the defendant's motion for a bill of particulars in the incometax suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden came on for argument, yesterday, before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court. Thomas Harland appeared for the motion, and United States District Attorney Woodford and Assistant Attorney Clarke for the Government. When the motion was reached, Mr. Harland read the following affidavit of the defendant:

Samuel J. Tilden, being duly sworn, says: That he is the defendant in the above-entitled action; that the complaint was served on him on the 14th day of April, 1877; that the action is brought to recover certain large sums of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff for internal revenue taxes upon the income of the defendant for the several years between the 1st day of January, 1862, and the 31st day of December, 1871; that the said causes or causes of action are alleged generally in the complaint, and without in any manner stating the particulars of the claim; that defendant in good faith, intends to defend this action, and that he is in ignorance of the particulars of the claim made against him in said complaint; that it is necessary and material to his defense that he shall be furnished with a bill of the particulars thereof as he is advised by his counsel and verily believes. Deponent further says that he has appeared in the action, and that the cause is at issue by the service of his answer on or about the 25d day of June, 1877; that the reason why this application was not sooner made is that with reference to all preceding terms of this court, since said answer was served, defendant has been advised by his counsel that the issue of fact herein could not be then brought to trial. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THURSDAY, 10th day of September, 1879.

After reading this affidavit, Mr. Harland spoke at some length, giving a resume of the various motions, applications, and arguments made in the case during the protracted litigation. Regarding the bill of discovery filed by the prosecution, he denounced the action of the Government, stating that it was done simply to discover from the defendant something upon which to base these proceedings—literally speaking, the Government was engaged in a "fishing" excursion. All along the defendant had been anxious for a speedy trial of the cause; but there had been continual postponements by the Government, on account of alleged pressing engagements; but really, said Mr. Harland, because the District Attorney had not been ready to press a trial. Mr. Harland asked that there should be no final decision in the matter until the return of Mr. Vanderpoel from Europe, now hourly expected, so as to enable counsel to file a brief in answer to the bill of discovery of the Government.

Gen. Woodford opened his reply in opposition to the motion by reading an affidavit from himself, setting forth that it is not in his power, and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, not in the power of the plaintiff—the Government—to state all the items or particulars which have to be considered in determining what the taxable income of the defendant was for the years referred to in the action, and that he has filed a bill of discovery to compel the defendant to make a disclosure of such items and accounts, and that such bill of discovery is now pending, unanswered, in the Circuit Court. A second affidavit was then read by Gen. Woodford, also made by himself, setting forth that, in December, 1878, depositions were being taken in this suit before a notary public at Marquette, Michigan, and that Thomas Harland appeared and acted as counsel for defendants; that during the examination of W. L. Wetmore as a witness said Wetmore produced certain books and vouchers, and testified concerning the same; that in deponent's judgment these books contain evidence material and necessary to the case of the plaintiff; that while the examination was progressing the office was suddenly entered by strange men, who seized and carried away the books without the consent of a notary in whose or his consent they were; that thereafter the said Thomas Harland was indicted with others for conspiracy to take and carry away said books, with intent to steal and destroy the same, and, being brought to the bar of said court, the said Harland did thereupon plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine in punishment for the offense. As long brief was then read in opposition to the motion, Gen. Woodford arguing at considerable length many of the points raised. He urged that the defendant was not entitled to a bill of particulars as a matter of right, but that it was within the discretion of the court, to be determined after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. He cited many authorities in support of this argument, and also a number of similar cases, in which a bill of particulars had been denied. As matters to be considered in determining whether a bill should be granted in this case he cited: "Whether the complaint charges clearly that with reference to each of the income years the defendant had gains, profits, and income in excess of all deductions and in excess of the amount on which he paid tax, and claims to recover the taxes on such excess? The defendant, therefore, knows with certainty what he is charged with. All that he is ignorant of is how much the plaintiff now knows, and he wishes to make the plaintiff disclose that and to confine the evidence to it at the trial. This would prevent the plaintiff calling the defendant at the trial to prove facts of which he alone is conscious, or otherwise proved, and might operate practically to defeat the remedy which the court, in overruling the special defenses, has decided the plaintiff possesses. The action being to recover unpaid taxes on income, it is plain, that the facts and proofs are peculiarly within the defendant's own knowledge, much more than they can possibly be within the plaintiff's knowledge. A bill of discovery is now pending in the Circuit Court. Is it possible, he urged that the Court will, by granting this motion, compel the Government to elect, at the peril of proceeding and confine it to what can now be specified? The defendant appeared to the action and filed an answer containing a general denial and special defenses more than two years ago. He now, for the first time, asks for particulars, giving no other excuse for not having asked them that he has been advised by counsel that the case could not be brought to trial at any prior term. Is not this inches a sufficient reason for denying his application? The affidavit is insufficient. It does not deny that defendant knows what the items of his income were for the years in question. It states only "that he is ignorant of the particulars of the claim made against him in said complaint." This means only that the defendant is ignorant of the particular items of his income, which had come to the knowledge of the Government, and form the basis of the claim, and it does not state the reason for granting the bill within the meaning of the declared cited. The defendant's application should be denied, because he, by his agent or attorney, has attempted to remove or secrete books of account in which is valuable and necessary information as to his income. In the nature of things it is practically impossible for the Government in any income tax suit, to know, before examining the defendant, all the items that he has received. To grant a bill of particulars, and thus confine the plaintiff to the items that have then been discovered, would, therefore, be to prevent a full recovery in any such case, and is so far a denial of justice.

In the further argument, Gen. Woodford contended that if this application was granted it would prevent the Government from putting Mr. Tilden on the stand, and thus give him an opportunity to swear before the court and country just what his income was during those past years and what it was not. To grant this bill of particulars would seal the mouth of the only witness whose evidence would either clear or condemn himself. Grant the application, and the Government would be practically prevented from calling on the defendant for the trial, to prove the receipts of income for those years, which could not be otherwise proved. This would be the ostensible object of a long constitutional and last distinguished defendant then Mr. Tilden. Counsel claimed that the Government, having ascertained the round sum the defendant owed, should be allowed, if it chose, to let liberty to gather evidence up to the very hour of the trial. If the distinguished defendant was permitted to extract from the prosecution all they know of the case and enable him to conceal all that he knows, such a course would appear to be subversive of justice and a denial of right.

Some further remarks were made by Mr. Harland in reply to Gen. Woodford, after which Judge Choate took the papers, reserving his decision until Tuesday next, by which time it is expected that Mr. Vanderpoel will have filed a brief in answer to the bill of discovery of the Government.

FULFILLING HIS PROMISE IN COURT.

Willard N. Smith, a bright-looking young man, a native of Bridgeport, and a packer by trade, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for deserting his affianced. The complainant was Margaret Sullivan, an interesting girl of 17 years, singularly modest and innocent in demeanor. She said that Smith paid attention to her in Bridgeport, won her consent to a marriage, but then deserted her and fled. The poor girl suffered visibly during her recital, and could not restrain her tears. After Smith's flight he was traced to this City, and was arrested on Wednesday night in Canal-street by Officers Hagan and Morton, of the Central Office. He exposed emotions in court until Justice Duffy spoke plainly and sternly of the serious and unmanly character of his offense. Then he relented, and said he was willing to fulfill his promises to the girl. She brightened at once, and when the magistrate united the pair, wiped her eyes and appeared very happy. Her father, who was in court, was very much rejoiced at the happy termination of the trouble.

AN ENGINEER'S STRANGE REQUEST.

A good-looking, well-dressed young Englishman, carrying a carpet-bag in his hand, walked into the Tombs Police Court late yesterday afternoon, and submitted Justice Morgan with a request that he might be committed to the Island for a fortnight. He said his name was Richard Herbert, that he was 27 years of age, and a civil and mining engineer by profession. He came to this country two weeks ago, intending to go West among the mines. He brought but $200 with him, expecting that when that sum was exhausted he would receive remittance from the Trustee who had charge of his property in South Wales. On his arrival in New-York he waited day after day, and week after week, for the money, and put up at the Astor House. One night, while "seeing" the City, he was drugged and all his money taken from him. Not being familiar with the town he was unable to tell the street in which the robbery had been committed, and had consequently considered it useless to inform the Police. He strove to raise money on his watch, but failed, and determined to remain in the City until a remittance should arrive from England, but had been unsuccessful. He therefore resolved to go before a magistrate and surrender himself for voluntary committal to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Justice Morgan granted the commitment papers. Young Herbert said he expected to have a rough time of it on the Island, but he were than he would have to experience out West. If his friend arrived, as he expected, in a few days, he might be able to lessen his sojourn on the Island. He then took his hat and carpet-bag and walked away with the officer. He appeared to be a gentlemanly fellow, spoke well, and is evidently very well educated.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY'S OPINION—WILL TAMMANY BE EXCLUDED.

Corporation Counsel Whitney sent an important opinion yesterday to the Police Board in answer to their communication of the 29th of August, asking "whether or not the Commissioners representing the political minority having named certain persons as Inspectors of Elections, and the persons so named having been referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections for examination under the resolution of the board, and he having reported the result of such examination, and the said Commissioners Wheeler and French having again named such persons, and requested their appointment—whether it is not the duty of this board to appoint them." Mr. Whitney, in reply to these questions, says he has examined the Election law with considerable care; that it was passed in 1872, just after the break-up of the Ring, and that it adopts as one of the agencies for securing honest elections representation of the two great political parties equally in registering the voters and counting the votes. Reference is next made to section 13 of the Election law, providing that it shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners to select, "to serve as Inspectors of Election, four persons, (two of whom, on State issues, shall be of different political faith and opinions from their associates, and those appointed to represent the party in political minority on State issues, in the said City and County, to be named solely by such Commissioners, or such of the Commissioners of Police in said board as are the representatives of such political minority.") The manner of the appointment of Inspectors is then given in detail, after which, Mr. Whitney says the plain intent of the act is that the supporters of the two great contesting tickets shall each participate in the registry and count. With reference to the Republican Inspectors, the law intended that they should be selected by the board from among those named by the Republican Commissioners. In the absence of good and valid objections to the individuals already named, they should, he says, be selected by the board prior to Oct. 1. The Corporation Counsel closes as follows:

"This curious law requires good faith on both sides to carry it out properly, and should receive it. It is a loose piece of legislation, and in many contingencies the intention of its framers can be evaded, but it is clear that it is meant, and if administered in good faith. For illustration of the fact that the law calls for good faith and fair dealing in many contingencies where the letter of the law might fail, observe that this provision in the Election law is based upon an assumed difference in politics between the members of the Police Board; but there is no provision of law requiring the appointment of Republicans in the board, and the appointing power is likely to be Democratic; and yet, if there were no Republicans in the board, or if there were a disagreement between two Republican Commissioners as to Republican Inspectors, the obvious intent of the law, that both parties should supervise the count, would upset any principle of fair dealing have to be carried out. So it is to be observed that neither of the words "Republican" or "Democratic" are used as descriptive of the difference to be observed in making the appointment. The provision as to Inspectors is, two of whom on State issues shall be of different political faith and opinions from their associates." It often happens that there are more than two State tickets in the field. At the State election of 1878 there were, I believe, four and there may be five. A Greenbacker or a Prohibitionist on the Police Board might, on the letter of the statute, have claimed that his was the party "in political minority on State issues in the said City and County," and he was the representative of such political minority in said board to whom the naming of Inspectors was given. But if Greenback or Prohibition Inspectors had been appointed by the board instead of Republicans, it would have been a palpable violation of the intent of the act. The act, while recognizing no local political organization, intends that the supporters of the two State tickets—Republican and Democratic—shall register the voters and count the votes. The theory of the law is that with the friends of both tickets performing this duty together neither will suffer. My answer is that prior to the 1st of October the board should select four persons in each district, two of whom should be supporters of the Republican State ticket, and that they should be, after full conference and consideration of the matter, selected from a list, each so named by the Republican Commissioners for the selection and appointment of the board; and two of whom should be supporters of the Democratic State ticket, and the least obligations to do this is placed upon the Commissioners, and not to delay it, would be a dereliction of duty by the board. Local political organizations are not known to the act. Their recommendations and approval are not contemplated. The duty is placed upon the Board of Police to place behind the ballot-boxes the supporters of the two State tickets, upon the theory that from their conflicting interests and desires a fair registry and count will result.

Accompanying this opinion is one from ex-Judge Emort, in which he says: "I fully concur with Mr. Whitney that it is equally the duty of the Police Board to select two other inspectors of Election for each district, who shall belong to the party supporting the State ticket regularly nominated against the Republican ticket, as it is to appoint the inspectors named by the Republican members of the board. Mr. Whitney puts it forcibly, but fairly, 'Local politics or organizations are not known to the act. The duty is placed upon the Board of Police to place behind the ballot-boxes the supporters of the two State tickets.' In plain English, the Election law requires the Board of Police, in the present state of parties and nominations, to recognize in the appointment of Inspectors of Election the two great parties and their adherents, the party supporting the nominations made by the State Convention at Saratoga and the party supporting the nominations made by the State Convention at Syracuse. They should recognize no other parties or organizations, and they should appoint the four Inspectors and the poll clerks before the 1st day of October next."

When a copy of these opinions was shown to Mr. John Kelly yesterday he said: "I have no time to examine them now, but we expect to have Tammany Inspectors of Election appointed, and we shall take steps to secure that end."

THE TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS.

THEIR SALE OF STOCK A FAILURE—QUICK TIME BY DAISY DARLING.

The meeting of the National Association of Horse-breeders concluded yesterday with some good trotting. The first annual sale of trotting stock held under the auspices of the association was a failure, however, for of the 28 head on the catalogue only four were sold, and these were as follows:

No. 13—Brain, gray gelding, foaled 1875, by Robert Bonner, (son of Sayre's Hambletonian,) dam Violet, by Hambletonian. S. K. Raymond $195

No. 22—Hambletonian Monarch, bay stallion, foaled 1864, by Sayre's Hambletonian, dam said to be by Rob's Abdallah Chief. L. V. Flagman 205

No. 24—Fair or bay mare, foaled 1864, by Hambletonian Monarch, dam of Morgan blood. Mr. Bonnell 275

No. 28—Silver, bay gelding, foaled 1875, by Don Giovanni, son of Hampton, by Sayre's Hambletonian, dam by Volunteer. H. McKinzie 185

After the sale the trotting commenced; and the first race was for foals of 1876, $250 entrance, $50 forfeit, and the remainder on or before Sept. 8, 1879, when the whole becomes play or pay. There were 31 nominations; but the only competitors were Sheppard F. Knapp's b. f. by Thorndale, out of Young Gypsy, and Charles Beckman's ch. g. Mansfield, by Messenger Duroc, out of Green Mountain Maid, the latter winning in two straight heats. Time—2:40, 2:40. The second race, a stake for foals of 1875, resulted in a walk-over for Charles Kerner's ch. f. Orient, by Oxyler, out of Eden Lassie, who trotted the mile easily in 2:30. Then came the stake free for all stallions, $500 entrance, for which Edwin Thorne's b. s. Thorndale, and John E. Turner's ch. s. Hanala competed. Neither of the horses was in the best of condition, and Thorndale was very rank. The result was an easy victory for Hanala, in three straight heats, in 2:29½, 2:25¾, 2:27½. There were several exhibitions of speed, but the most wonderful performance was made by Mr. David Bonner's b. f. Daisy Darling, 4 years old, by Kentucky Prince, dam by Strideaway, second dam by Napoleon. She has been in harness but few times, and on June 30 was tried half a mile in 1:52. Yesterday, however, under the guidance of John Murphy, she trotted a mile without a skip in 2:27, which, under the circumstances, was the most remarkable trial ever given to a young trotter. And Mr. Bonner was warmly congratulated on the success of his filly. Kentucky Prince, the sire of Mr. Bonner's filly, was purchased at the Kellogg sale in 1876 for $10,700. He is by Clark Chief, dam by Morgan Eagle, and has been bred to over 90 mares this season. There is no doubt that Mr. Bonner has a wonderful filly in Daisy Darling, and she promises to develop into another Goldsmith Maid and become the queen of the trotting turf when she is fully matured, if allowed to compete in public.

ROBBING HIS COMPANION.

David Hoch and John Kegel were fellow-emigrants from Germany on the steam-ship Germania, which arrived in July last. After landing at Castle Garden, Kegel induced his fellow-countryman to go with him to a hotel on Battery-place. There they engaged a room, and then Hoch went out to find some friends, leaving his trunk in the care of Kegel. On returning, he found that Kegel had disappeared, and an examination of his trunk showed that he had been robbed of gold coin worth $162, a gold chain, a pipe, and a revolver. Hoch reported his loss at Castle Garden, and Kegel was subsequently arrested, having in his possession a portemonnaie containing money. The prisoner was arraigned in the Sessions Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty. It being his first offense, Judge Cowing sent him to the Reformatory at Elmira.

SOME GOOD TEAM SHOOTING

WORK OF THE MILITARY MARKSMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-STATE MATCHES WON BY THE NEW-YORK TEAM—A VISIT FROM PROMINENT REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

The range at Creedmoor was much like a camp of the "regulars" yesterday. Besides the officers and men who were personally interested in the matches, there were many officers of the United States Army on the ground, some of whom had come a long distance to see the matches in which their teams were to show their skill. Gen. Hancock arrived on a special train at noon. He was accompanied by Capt. Mitchell and other members of his staff. Gen. G. T. Beauregard; Col. C. H. Bird, and Capt. Haskell, Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry; Major Asa B. Gardner, Col. Zenas R. Bliss, United States Army; Col. Alanson M. Randall, Capt. Andrews, Lieut. Clermont L. Best, and Lieut. Harry Hubbell, First Artillery; Lieuts. D. A. Lyle and Rogers Birnie, United States Ordnance Department, Springfield Armory; Col. M. R. McLaughlin, Ninth United States Cavalry, Texas; Lieut. Henry D. Borup, Second United States Artillery, Texas, and others. As they entered the gate a salute of 13 guns was fired in honor of Gen. Hancock by a firing party detailed from the artillery camp. The distinguished party was met by Major Story, Major Fulton, and Mr. D. W. Judd, of the Board of Directors, who escorted them to the President's head-quarters. Refreshments were proffered, after which Gen. Hancock made a tour of inspection through the camp. In the meantime, the first stages of the Inter-State and International Military and Military Championship Matches were being contested at 200 yards on the new range, and at 500 and 600 yards on the old range. The weather was mild and pleasant, but the wind was what is termed a "fish-tail" breeze blowing from the south along the line of fire. Such a wind has a tendency to elevate the ball in its flight, and the "coachers" gave this direction: "Hold on the lower left hand corner of the bull's-eye." The "Stamford" aggregate prize given to the marksman making the highest aggregate score in the *Army and Navy Journal*, New-York State, and First Division Matches was awarded to Corp. F. C. McLowes, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, upon the score of 116. The same man made 108, the highest score in the Gatling, First Division, and *Army and Navy Journal* Matches, and received a gold badge, offered by Major D. R. Williamson, one of the Directors of the association. The number of visitors during the afternoon was unusually large, and included the friends of the teams from the different States, who grouped themselves behind their champions during the shooting.

Inter-State and International Military Matches were the only matches which were completed yesterday. The first stages of the Champion's and Military Championship Matches were shot, and the second stages will be finished to-day. The International Military Match was arranged last year at Saratoga with the wishes of Judge Hilton, who gave a magnificent bronze trophy, costing more than $1,000, for annual competition by teams from the Army and Navy and National Guard of the United States, and one team from each of the other countries in the world. The trophy has been on exhibition at Tiffany's during the past week. A second prize was a Hotchkiss repeating rifle, similar to those recently adopted by the United States Army. The conditions were: Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; 10 shots at each range by each member of a team of 12 men and officers; weapons, the military arm adopted by any State or Government. Six teams were entered in the contest, and the scores were as follows, the first two being winners of prizes, the highest attainable score being 1,200 points:

NEW-YORK TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
J. Lerond	31	33	30	94
W. Robertson	30	34	29	93
Capt. J. S. Barton	29	30	31	90
D. R. Gardner	29	32	29	90
Sergt. Major Wright	30	33	26	89
Sergt. T. J. Dolan	28	30	29	87
Lieut. L. B. Barnes	29	29	29	87
Sergt. Jas. Van Buren	26	31	29	86
E. D. Hines	27	31	26	84
Sergt. Major G. White	28	26	29	83
J. Van Order	30	29	22	81
C. E. Rickard	30	29	22	81
Total	343	375	323	1,043

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Clay	29	33	30	92
Grimes	28	34	28	90
Daly	30	30	27	87
Rogers	29	29	29	87
Scott	29	28	29	86
Lloyd	26	31	27	84
Cavanagh	28	29	27	84
Ward	28	29	26	83
Hobbs	27	30	23	80
Johnson	29	30	22	77
Benard	27	28	22	77
Dedier	25	28	24	77
Total	339	358	303	1,000

The other scored were: Department of the Missouri, 961; Department of the Pacific, 953; New-Jersey, 945.

Four teams shot in the Inter-State Match. The conditions were: Open to teams of 12 men, each having a certificate of identity from the Adjutant-General of the State he represents; distances, 200 and 500 yards; 10 shots at each range, counting six the scores, the highest possible number of points being 1,200:

NEW-YORK TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
M. D. Hines	42	47	89
Lieut. L. B. Barnes	42	47	89
Sergt. Major Wright	42	46	88
C. E. Rider	42	45	87
W. Robertson	44	43	87
Sergt. T. Dolan	44	41	85
Capt. J. S. Barton	42	42	84
D. Van Order	44	40	84
James Lerond	41	43	84
D. R. Gardner	38	43	81
Sergt. Major White	39	42	80
Sergt. A. B. Van Husen	36	39	75
Total	491	519	1,010

NEW-JERSEY TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private Stevens	41	48	89
Adam Hummel	43	47	90
Private McGhee	44	43	87
Capt. J. W. Griffith	40	46	86
Capt. W. P. Wood	42	44	86
Private Strickhart	41	44	85
Capt. Jas. Anderson	42	43	85
Private Dunlap	39	43	82
Capt. E. Lodge	40	42	82
Capt. F. W. Roines	39	43	82
Capt. J. M. Dare	42	38	80
Capt. C. Gasser	33	44	77
Total	490	519	1,009

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
J. A. Fuller	43	46	89
D. A. Atkinson	44	47	87
C. H. Weiler	44	43	87
J. A. Leopold	40	45	85
R. McMillan	38	46	84
R. B. Leach	41	43	84
J. G. Thompson	38	41	79
G. H. Ives	40	35	75
H. H. Sweet	33	44	77
C. E. Fuller	39	39	78
George Barnard	32	37	69
W. H. Young	37	36	73
Total	471	481	952

The Massachusetts team scored 928 points. The first stage of the Military Championship Match was shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The maker of the highest score received a money prize of $50, and the succeeding 20 competitors received $5 each. The other highest competitors, including those who won prizes in the first stage, will be supplied with special rifles or may use those of their own selection, suitable for shooting, in the second stage, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards to-day. There were 91 original entries, 74 of whom shot, and the winning scores were as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
E. S. Wills	30	30	33	93
D. D. Dexter	30	31	32	91
J. F. Anderson	30	32	27	89
Sergt. Hickey	29	31	29	89
James Lerond	30	30	27	87
C. E. Rickard	29	31	27	87
T. D. Houghton	31	28	28	87
O. A. Heinze	29	32	26	87
G. H. Whistler	30	25	31	86
F. E. Hobbs	29	27	30	86
M. D. Hinds	29	33	23	85
E. R. Rogers	28	30	27	85
J. A. Leopold	28	29	27	84
C. H. Fuller	28	30	26	84
W. Brill	28	30	26	84
P. O'Donnell	30	27	27	84
T. J. Dolan	29	29	26	84
R. A. Morris	30	26	28	84
W. H. Johnson	27	29	27	83
M. Muller	26	31	26	83
J. O. Mallory	30	27	25	82

The final stage of the Champions' Match and the Inter-State Long Range Match will be shot to-day.

CRUELTY TO HORSES PUNISHED.

James Burns, a driver in the employ of M. Lauterbach, a butcher, drove a truck down First-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, a few days ago. Both horses of the team attached to the truck had raw sores on their bodies, which Henry Bergh, Jr., noticed. He caught the animals by the bridle, and called upon Burns to stop, at the same time exhibiting the pedlety badge. Burns resisted and struck at Bergh with his whip. A crowd gathered, and then Bergh, to prevent violence on the driver's part, drew his revolver and brought Burns to terms instantly. The latter was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and the court sent him to the Penitentiary for one month.

THE COLORED EXCURSION A FAILURE.

The projected excursion from this City to Richmond, Va., arranged for by some of the leading colored people of New-York and Newark, N. J., and which was to have started yesterday, turned out a failure. From what cause is unknown, but it is certain that the whole scheme fell through. Mr. Tucker, one of the Committee of Arrangements, said there had been no failure on the part of the committee. They had done all they could to make a success of the affair, but the people did not support it. Mr. Tucker and other members of the committee were at the dock ready to redeem any tickets which might be presented, but though there were some 30 or 40 colored people, mostly women and girls, there were seemed to have tickets. Mr. Martin, one of the owners of the Adelaide, on which the excursionists were to go, said the affair had been a bad speculation for him. He was out about $200 on it. On Wednesday, when he came to talk with the committee, he found that they had only 50 tickets sold, which was $300, and, including the deposit of $150, this sum was nearly all spent. He told them at once that it was useless to think of starting, for people did not start on a seven days' excursion on the spur of the moment. Some of the committee were inclined to demand that the boat should start anyhow, but Mr. Tucker took a more sensible view. Mr. Martin gave them back $125 of their deposit, and the contract was canceled.

THE MURDER OF BOLENDER.

TRIAL OF PORTELLO—WITNESSES TELLING THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

The trial of Francisco Portello for the murder of Michael Bolender, at Church and Fulton streets, on the evening of July 24, was resumed before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The prisoner's wife and child sat beside him during the early part of the forenoon, but the child grew restless, and its mother had to take it outside. Portello, who is a man of fine physique and herculean proportions, but rather repulsive appearance, kept his eyes directed downward during the proceedings, except when he stole furtive glances at each of the witnesses who testified against him. When the weapon with which the deed was done—a heavy butcher-knife, with a sharp blade, 10 inches long—was produced in evidence by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Portello lifted his eyes and stared, but immediately withdrew his gaze, and resumed his customary downcast expression. Being unable to understand or speak English perfectly, he held no conversation with his lawyers, except during recess, when a short consultation was held through an interpreter. The case was opened by Mr. W. V. Leary, of the District Attorney's office, who assisted Assistant District Attorney Rollins in the preparation of the trial. He claimed that the evidence for the prosecution would show, beyond doubt, that the prisoner had committed the crime of murder in the first degree.

The first witness examined by Mr. Rollins was Teresa Bolender, the widow of the murdered man, who testified that her husband left his home on the 24th of July in perfect health; the next saw him dead in an undertaker's place; she had six children; her husband was in his 49th year. Austin M. Stanton, of Stanton & Co., candy manufacturers, Dey-street, testified that Bolender had been employed by the firm for 13 years, and was foreman of the candy-drop department; the prisoner had been employed by Bolender for about a week, beginning in January, when work became slack; it was customary to increase the force of workmen in the busy season, which began in July, and it was understood that the discharged workmen should be taken in preference to others. Edward Woehling, foreman of the candy-drop department in Stanton & Co.'s factory, testified that Bolender, a workman named William Roberts, and himself, left the factory together at 6:00 P. M. on July 24. The three walked along Church-street together, Roberts on one side of Bolender and witness on the other. It was a beautiful evening, and Bolender, who was in good spirits, chatted and laughed gaily. When as they had reached the corner of Fulton and Church streets, Portello sprang from behind one of the pillars of the elevated railroad and struck at Bolender with a large knife which he brandished in his hand; the blow seemed to fall short of its mark; Portello then struck Bolender a second time, swung him round as though he were only a child, and plunged the knife into his breast; he then let go, and Bolender tottered a little distance down Fulton-street and fell dead in front of the hook and ladder house. The witness identified the knife produced by Mr. Rollins as the weapon used by Portello. On cross-examination, the witness said that as they reached the corner of Fulton-street Bolender turned, looked over his shoulder, and laughed; the attack of Portello followed almost instantly.

Valentine Stalb, foreman of the lodge department of Hook and Ladder No. 1, testified that some other workmen walked along Church-street, immediately behind Bolender and his party, a rather rowdy clutter worn by Roberts provoked laughter, in which Bolender, Roberts, and all hands joined; at the corner of Fulton-street the wearer of the clutter, who was behind Bolender, turned around, smilingly waved adieu with his handkerchief, at this moment Portello sprang upon Bolender and stabbed him. Deputy Coroner Cushman testified that in making a post-mortem examination of Bolender's body, he found a cut on the left arm, extending toward the chest, was the weapon used in making that cut had been stopped in its course by a rib; he found the heart cloven in two, as though it had been cut with the surgeon's knife; death was caused by this wound, and must have been instantaneous. The testimony of Officer William Lodrigan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was to the effect that he had seen Bolender attempted to arrest Portello, who was going through Fulton-street, toward Broadway, followed by an excited crowd; Portello, who acted very excitedly, and kept shouting, "Me killee you," made a desperate effort to escape; Bolender had given him blows with his club; finally a bystander struck Portello from behind, and he fell to the ground; he resisted hold of the knife, however, and witness had to club him on the hands before he could get it away; Portello had his hand cut in his frantic efforts to retain hold of the knife. On the way to the station-house Portello kept shouting, "Me killee you!" Mr. Rollins, to prove premeditation and deliberation on the part of the prisoner, produced Richard Fobler, a colored porter in a store corner of Chapel and Fulton streets, who swore that he had seen Portello, on the evening of the 24th, at the street entrance from 5:40 P. M. until Bolender and his friends came along. He then saw Portello change his position, so that one of the pillars of the elevated railroad hid him from the approaching workmen.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Kintzing rose for the defense. He said he would show that the prisoner, when he killed Bolender, was in a state of frenzied insanity. He had asked for employment; Bolender had refused to employ him; and when he saw his wife and child compelled to beg for bread, his mind lost its balance. Seeing Bolender with his friends, and knowing of his refusal, the latter laughed triumphantly at his misery, he struck the fatal blow. The court then took a recess until this morning, when Mr. Kintzing will produce a number of the Tombs officers, physicians, and others in support of the plea of insanity.

THE RING MEN IN BROOKLYN.

WHAT THE RECENT ALDERMANIC DEAL HAS LED TO—THE GAS MONOPOLISTS.

Ever since the recent "deal" in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, by which four politicians, elected to the Common Council as Republicans, sold out their party, the renegades and their followers have been in a snarl with the Ring Democrats over the division of the spoils. If the quarrel afforded another illustration of the old adage concerning the result to honest men when thieves fall out, the tax-paying citizens might look on with complacency. But in this instance both parties seem determined, whatever may be the points of dispute between them, that only the most voracious class of tax-eating politicians shall be appointed to office. One result of the deal was the disappointment of F. S. Massey, a McNaughtin Ring Democrat of the most pronounced type, to the Presidency of the Board of City Works. Massey was expected to act with Commissioner Jacob Worth in distributing the immense patronage of the Board of City Works where it would do the most good. Worth did act with Massey, and, as a consequence, the title to control the Republican premiums in the interest of Mr. Cornell. Everything was sacrificed by Worth for the time being to gain this object, and Massey shrewdly took advantage of the Hon. Jacob's necessities to give the lion's share to the Ring Democrats. Then a howl went up from the machine men that the party would be ruined if Worth continued to act with Massey. An appeal was made to Mr. Cornell, and he, it is said, had an interview with Worth, in which he directed him in future to act with Hazzard, the other Republican Commissioner, and leave Massey out in the cold.

But the wily Massey was not to be served in that way. During Worth's absence he invited Hazzard to a conference. That they came to some amicable arrangement may be judged from the fact that at a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, Worth being absent, Hazzard was allowed to make some appointments by the aid of Massey's vote. Meanwhile, word in Washington had readily received, the vote of Hazzard, to revoke the permit granted to the Fulton Municipal Gas Company to tear up the streets of Brooklyn for the purpose of laying pipe. The gas business of Brooklyn has been under the control of the Ring for years. For the public plunderers there has been literally millions in this immense monopoly. The new company, with a paid-up capital of $1,500,000, has its works built and a great many miles of pipe laid. The permit to tear up the streets and lay pipe was granted by the Board of City Works by direction of the Board of Aldermen. When the Ring men saw that they could not suppress the new company, they offered to withdraw all opposition if the new company would divide its stock. This the new company absolutely refused to do, and now, Massey, acting under the direction of the Ring men largely interested in the old companies, has, in order to stave off the evil day of competition and reduction in prices, revoked the permit of the new company to open the streets. If by this means the monopolists are able to prevent competition for even two or three months, it will bring into their pockets $200,000 or $300,000. The amount offered for revoking the permit is that the bonds given by the contractor to place the streets in the same condition as he found them are not sufficiently good. Mr. Daniel Northrup, who has been Secretary to the Board of City Works for over 20 years, pronounced the bonds good, but Hazzard, who is himself a contractor, took occasion to remark that the Gas Company's contractor, although one of the largest in Brooklyn, was, "by common fame, gone to pieces for two years." It has not yet been decided whether the alliance between Massey and Hazzard is to be a permanent arrangement, and the politicians are looking anxiously for the bare chicken. Much indignation has been aroused among taxpayers that the wholesale removals in the Fire Department ordered by Boss McLaughlin and executed by "Bub" McLaughlin, the Boss's nephew, and President of that department. In the place of the men removed firemen, who were discharged for the present incompetency have been reappointed. Some of the old clerks, who aided in the misappropriation of money while in the department when F. S. Massey was at its head, have been restored.

THE STRIKING PIANO-MAKERS.

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER—WHAT MR. HALE SAYS ABOUT HIS WORKMEN.

No action was taken yesterday by either the striking piano-makers or the manufacturers. It was quiet in the vicinity of Weber's factory, in Seventh-avenue. Of the 300 men employed there, all except the 40 varnishers are out on strike. Mr. Weber had promised to give the strikers an answer to-morrow. The men are to have a meeting in Kipp's Hall, Seventh-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, at 9 A. M. to-morrow. They expect to be successful. At Hale's factory, in Thirty-fifth-street, the circumstances are different. Mr. Hale has his work done by the contract system, and the men say the contractors make all the money. Mr. Hale told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he went West last Fall and entered into negotiations for the manufacture of 5,000 pianos at a certain price, the contract to run

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DANCING—Sixth Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—4th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—4th.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
ICE-CREAM—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—7th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—4th col.
MUSICAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPERS—Sixth Page—4th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—3 and 4 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—Seventh Page—7th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—4th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Newport.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—My Partner.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—La Fille de Madame Angot.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Narcisse.
PARK THEATRE.—Dundreary's Brother Sam.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—Our Daughters.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Enchantment.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wolfert's Roost.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rescued.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—Grand Concert.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mite.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Mulligan Guard Chowder.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum 1 00

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CAMPAIGN EDITION.

The Weekly Times *will be sent to subscribers, for three months, at the reduced rate of 25 cents. Subscriptions taken at this rate will be sent from date of reception, the quarter subscribed for including in all cases 13 consecutive issues of* The Weekly Times.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rains, southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

Mr. Tilden delivers his reply to Mr. Cyrus W. Field in an interview, to which we devote a good deal of our space to-day. The reader of The Times who has been taught to reverence the moral attributes of the Field family will be pained to find that the President of that beneficent corporation, the New-York Elevated Railroad, has laid himself open to several imputations of deliberate mendacity, and that his formerly "dear friend," Mr. Tilden, paints him as a decidedly silly, ridiculous, and incapable sort of person. It will be observed that the recluse of Greystone is in a somewhat aggressive mood in regard to subjects other than his relations with the elevated railroads. He makes a spirited defense of nephew Pelton in the following characteristic language: "Pelton neither initiated nor consummated anything. He merely listened to offers from officers to do what they admitted to be their lawful duty, for hire, before they violated that duty under corrupt inducements. His wrong did not go beyond a futile dalliance." The air of Greystone is evidently exercising a tonic influence on Mr. Tilden. The man who can provide for Pelton so admirable a phrase as "futile dalliance" is clearly in possession of vigorous intellectual capabilities.

Mr. Vanderbilt's reply to the Chamber of Commerce letter is chiefly valuable as an indication of his readiness to change what has been so long the policy of his own and other railroad corporations in dealing with the protests of the public. The Central Railroad, like its neighbor in Pennsylvania and its namesake in California, has preferred the purchase of legislators and the packing of Legislative committees to any fair discussion of proposals which it found unpalatable, or deemed injurious to its own interests. As a general proposition, it is quite true that "railways are not, and cannot be, antagonistic to the public, with whom their very existence is indissolubly connected," but railroads are usually managed on the theory that the value of a given amount of transportation depends not so much on the nature of the service rendered as on the necessities of the company and the ability of the forwarder to prescribe his own terms. The methods adopted by Mr. Vanderbilt to sustain the commercial supremacy of New-York are not such as have generally commended themselves to those who are as vitally interested as he is in the prosperity of the City and State, and it is at least something gained when he expresses a readiness to submit to the ordeal of thorough discussion the points at issue between himself and the mercantile community, whose complaints he has so long ignored.

The twice-nominated Butler has secured the suffrages of another Massachusetts political convention. He has been nominated by the Labor-Greenbackers, by the Butler Democrats, and by the Butler Republicans, this last compliment being bestowed yesterday, at Worcester. It is likely that the convention yesterday, like the ticket nominated, was largely the work of the convention of the day before. Wednesday's convention was Democratic and Thursday's convention was Republican. But what's in a name? Butler delights in masquerade. Take out the leaders of one day's assemblage and put in a new set, and it is as good as new for another day. Worcester is a large city, full of Butler's friends, and if they cannot represent "every precinct in the State," any morning train on one of the numerous railroads centring at Worcester can pour in the required number. Nevertheless, it is evident that the people of Massachusetts are certain to experience another Butler scare, and our reports from the two conventions indicate somewhat the feeling of trepidation which has begun to spread already. There was a bad fright last year; but the Republican candidate polled 25,000 votes more than Gen. B. F. Butler.

Over a year ago a case was brought into the courts with a view of testing the constitutionality of the law which delegates the power to levy taxes in this City to the Board of Apportionment. Certain well-meaning persons, among whom was Gov. Robinson, regarded this board as a highly undemocratic method of compassing one of the chief ends of local self-government, and it was hoped and believed that the Court of Appeals would terminate the legal existence of the body which, for eight years, has determined the amount of the New-York tax levy. The Judges of the court of last resort are, however, unanimous in concluding that in the test case submitted to them the tax was legally imposed, and, therefore, that there is nothing in the fundamental law of the State to prevent the delegation of the power of taxation to a board not elected by the people for that specific purpose. No reasons are given to sustain this conclusion, because the liability of the plaintiff to pay his taxes to the City Treasury does not depend on the legality of the body by which they are levied. The tax cannot be considered a cloud upon the plaintiff's title to his property until his title is actually assailed under the lien created by the tax, and as no such condition exists in the case presented, the Judges conclude that no sufficient ground has been shown for the interference of a court of equity.

In the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, sustained by that of ex-Judge Emott, the Board of Police must select the Republican Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks from among the names presented by the Republican Commissioners, while the Democratic Inspectors and Clerks must represent the regular nominees of the State Convention of the majority party. Local political organizations are not known to the act, and the Syracuse Convention must be held to represent the Democratic, as the Saratoga Convention represents the Republican, Party. The Tammany party has no better title to have its Election Inspectors than the Prohibition or Greenback Party—the law making no provision for the representation of fractional minorities behind the ballot-boxes. The feverish efforts made by Kelly and his henchmen to control the Police Board, with a view to the very contingency which has now arisen, give a touch of humor to the situation in which they find themselves. A candidate nominated by a bolting faction of one of the great parties has no rights recognized by the Election law, even when that candidate is John Kelly, with Tammany Hall at his back. Mr. Whitney owes his official position to a "trade" which included Mr. Kelly's nomination as Controller; it may safely be predicted that when the terms of both close, in December, 1880, their fortunes will not again be identical.

BOURBONS AND INDEPENDENTS.

The President has cited the saying of Mr. Groesbeck, that "war legislates," as the expression of a fact against which the Democratic Party generally and in particular the Southern Democrats, obstinately kick. One of the Cincinnati journals republishes a letter written by the same gentleman at a time when the likelikood of infusing a more wholesome spirit into that party seemed not altogether unreasonable. The idea quoted by Mr. Hayes reappears with greater distinctness in this document. Mr. Groesbeck therein insists that his political associates should accept the results of the war "in good faith, so as to command the confidence of the people;" and in order to obtain confidence, he contends that the party organization should be so recast as to purge it of obnoxious elements and justify the adhesion of a class whom its antecedents repelled. It was the counsel of a sagacious man, whose devotion to the Democracy did not blind him to the odium which its course in relation to the rebellion and the war had brought upon it, and who recognised in its fatal facility for blundering a motive to a radical change in policy.

In the interval which has elasped since Mr. Groesbeck wrote, the Democratic Party has shown its indifference to the prudential as well as the patriotic considerations which were offered for its guidance. Not only has it not done anything to command the confidence of the people,—it has utterly destroyed faith in the integrity of its professions. For a time its reiterated professions of acceptance gave color to the belief that the great changes consequent on the war had passed out of the domain of partisan controversy. The difficulties to be overcome by the party arose from the distrust excited by its own record, and there was need of special effort to create faith in the amended purposes that were paraded in its name. Mere profession was not enough, as men like Mr. Groesbeck candidly admitted. The people of the North demanded guarantees of good faith, and these only a reorganized party could supply. Instead of reforming and reorganizing, the party has gone from bad to worse, until it now openly assails—not indeed the results of the war, but—the principle sustained by the war, and the legislation required to give practical effect to its results. The moderates and liberals of the party, who aspired to the control of its policy, have been thrust into the background, and the Bourbons are in supreme command. The task of regaining lost confidence, if ever it was seriously entertained, was long ago abandoned; and at this moment the Democratic *organization is to a large extent in hands* that were either directly responsible for the attempt to destroy the Union, or were in sympathy with the attempt. So much of the management as does not come under this description may be set down as responsible for the subsequent blundering, which Mr. Groesbeck deplored as the occasion of disaster and distrust. The Democratic doctrine is, that war does not accomplish anything which a Democratic majority in Congress may not neutralize or reverse.

It is this backward tendency of the party which renders inexplicable the tactics of "reformers" and "independents" who would jeopardize Republican success because they are not wholly satisfied with the management or the candidates of the Republican organization. This journal would not say aught to discourage the improvement of Republican methods or the elevation of the standard applicable to nominations; and certainly it appreciates too highly the privilege of free criticism to quarrel with any honest exercise of an independent judgment. But whenever national politics are even remotely involved, the fundamental differences that separate the parties reappear to confound the independence which talks of the success of one or the defeat of the other as of minor importance compared with the election of this or that candidate. With all its pretensions, the Democratic Party is not a party that can be trusted, or that should receive practical encouragement from discontented Republicans. Its course in regard to financial questions would alone be sufficient to make indifference on the part of business men suicidal. But other issues which it has raised appeal still more directly to the patriotism of the people. In the presence of these issues, he who, calling himself either Republican or Independent, talks as though there were little room for choice between the parties, may be safely counted as in league with the enemy. His objections to Republican management are an excuse to hide an alliance with the party which is as unworthy of confidence as when avowed enemies of the Union were in full control of its affairs.

PETER CODY'S DELIVERANCE.

Peter Cody, a young gentleman of leisure and of versatile accomplishments, was lately arrested for a burglary committed by himself and others in West Thirty-seventh-street. When the Police officers, as is their wont, "went through" the prisoners, they found in Cody's pocket two letters which he had written while a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, but which had not been posted. These letters were composed for the purpose of securing the assistance of his friends in order that he might be released from duress. From these letters, it appears that he was sent to the Work-house, for six months, Aug. 25, 1879, and that he was released before he had an opportunity to send his petitions to his friends. He was sent to the Work-house for being drunk and disorderly. Why he was discharged before he had been there one month does not appear. It is one of those mysteries which only the irresponsible officers who misgovern this City can explain. Immediately after his release, Cody was detected in committing a burglary. This time, let us hope, he will be sent where no Municipal authority can unlock his cell door.

The young gentleman to whom we have just referred, naturally enough, is somewhat of a politician. He is a Democratic politician, and he was specially anxious to get out of the Work-house before the next election. He was desirous of serving his party. It does not appear whether he had made up his mind to vote for Robinson, or for Kelly. There are eccentricities in his spelling and punctuation which suggest Tammany. But any Democratic voter can do nearly as well. For instance, he says: "Ill go out on the 24 of Feb In the dead of Winter and that will put me in a fearful Hole." It is not possible that any but a good Democrat could have penned this sentence; and we know which party he would have voted for when he says: "If I could get out by Elextion I could make the price of a suit of clothes." He would be in the Democratic ranks somewhere, although the question of his voting for or against Tammany would be decided by "the price of a suit of clothes," which he must make from one side or the other.

Peter Cody's familiarity with local politics is proved by his intelligent allusion to Judge Murray, one of the Democratic Police Justices. The incarcerated Cody writes to his friend: "A few words from you to Judge Murry would get me out in no time." But he adds: "I know of a man who would get me out if you went to see him—Billey Finley, 53 street and 9th av. Finley is Judge Murry's side partner in the convention and he would do it easy but you will have to tell him that I live in 11th avenue, between 43 and 44 street that is In his district Ned for god sake do this for me." This is not so incoherent that we do not see that Cody believes that "Billey Finley" is Judge Murray's familiar and can "do it easy." Why should he not? Is he not "Judge Murry's side partner in the convention"? Why should one have side partners in conventions if they are not afterward to have influence enough in court to procure the liberation of a hapless voter sentenced to Blackwell's Island for six months. Had Cody been more highly educated, he might not have been a Democrat, but he would have called "Billey Finley 53 st. & 9th av" an *amicus curia*.

But it appears that the term of a convicted and sentenced prisoner's confinement is determined by others than Judges and their side partners. The pining Cody not only addressed himself to securing the powerful influence of "Judge Murry" and "Billey Finley," his "side partner in the convention," but he recognizes in the policeman who arrested him a possible ally, and he tells his friend to hunt him up; he is "Curley the policeman that has Thompson-street Beat." Of him Cody remarks thus: "He sent me here and said he would get me out when I was here one month." So "Curley" is to be entreated to put forth his powerful hand and take out of duress the man whom he helped, as a guardian of the peace, to put in for six months. And, to make sure of finding the right man, he is described as—"Curley the Policeman is Beated from Houston street to Canal In Thompson street after 12 o'clock at night ned tell-him I'll never Drink again neather will I." *Alas for human virtue!* Before this repentant prodigal had been a week out of *quod* he is arrested for burglary. Where now, Cody, is your Judge Murray, and where his side partner in the convention? Where is Curley, the policeman, and where your good resolutions?

It would be interesting to know how Peter Cody got out before "the Elextion." We already know how he got in again. He was disturbed lest he should not get out in time to make the price of a suit of clothes in the next election. He regarded his expected deliverance from duress in the dead of Winter as putting him in "a fearful Hole," but he came out in September, although he had been sentenced for six months from Aug. 25. Who got him out? Were the combined or individual efforts of Judge Murray and "Billey Finley," his side partner in the convention, and Curley, the policeman, finally evoked in behalf of the immured and sighing Cody? What mighty hand interposed to liberate the convicted "drunk and disorderly" to prey upon society? The amateur politician is out before he has an opportunity to send his petition to his friend "Ned;" and he celebrates his deliverance by breaking into a dwelling-house. Peter Cody may not be a useful citizen, but, before he serves the State at stone-breaking, he should be told that he has thrown a side-light upon the politics in which Police Justices, their side partners, and magnanimous policemen chiefly figure.

THE FUTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The victory of Ulundi vir tually ended the Zulu war. The capture of Cetywayo completes the British triumph over the petty tribe of African savages upon which Sir Bartle Frere so arrogantly forced the conflict last Winter. But the trouble of the English Government in that quarter of the globe is by no means at an end. It matters not what is done with the baffled chief, for it is pretty certain that he will not be restored to his dominion over the warrior people whom he handled so magnificently against the alien power that undertook to crush him. His fierce pride and bitter resentment would hardly allow him to submit to humiliating conditions with any purpose of observing them, even if the conqueror should commit the folly of trusting him. But his country and his subjects will have to be dealt with in some way, and the process is not likely to be free from difficulty. The 40,000 warriors who fought for six months with so much energy and skill against the invader will scarcely subside at once into peaceful submission to any rule that may be imposed upon them by those whom they have so much reason to hate. Sir Garnet Wolseley has been reported to be in favor of abolishing the Kingdom and letting the different tribes be ruled by their own petty chiefs, with an English Resident settled near each. This would be a step toward annexation. Force might be required to prevent the Kingdom from reviving, and it would almost certainly be necessary to protect the Residents and the white traders who would invade the country. The upshot of the whole business would be the addition of Zululand to the South African Provinces.

But annexation is not the settlement of all difficulty. The 40,000 warriors would still be there, or at least a powerful remnant of them, and would probably for some years outnumber the white settlers. Insurrection, turmoil, and continual expense to the home Government would be the result. There is now a province known as Basuto-land, which was annexed to the old Colony in 1868, and it has still to be ruled as a sort of satrapy. It has no representation in the Cape Parliament, but is governed by magistrates under an officer called the Governor's Agent. It is submissive because too feeble to resist. An illustration of one process of annexation and sujection to British rule is to be found in a little tract of country known as Kafirland, which lies on the coast between Natal and the old Cape Colony. This is nominally independent, but the Cape Colony is continually at war with one or another of its unruly tribes and exacting penalties for ill-behavior by a process of gradual annexation through acts of the local Parliament, most of which have never yet received the royal assent. Practically, this whole country is under the Cape administration, for it has been divided into some twenty-five districts with a magistrate over each, who is responsible to the Cape Secretary for Native Affairs. An insurrection of the Pondos led to the annexation of the mouth of the St. John River, and means will no doubt be found to provoke other insurrections among the Griquas, Galekas, Gaikas, Fingoes, and other tribes, until excuse is found for taking the whole territory more completely in possession. This may not stop the uprisings, and the position of Natal, between Kafirland and Zulu-land is liable to become uncomfortable and call for protection.

There have also been recent symptoms of restlessness in the Transvaal, which was annexed against its will only two years ago. It is a thinly-peopled country as large as France, occupied by Boers, who cordially hate the English rule. Joubert, the legally-elected President of the Transvaal Republic, has defied the Government to compel him to pay taxes or become a British subject. The whole people sustain him, and the local magistrates would be powerless to prevent an insurrection, which may be precipitated at any moment. These descendants of the Dutch might give the British no end of trouble if once roused to rebel, and would find savage allies in the conquered tribes about them and many sympathizers in the Orange River Free State, if not in Natal and the Cape Colony. The work of confederation of the colonies, which has been proposed, or any injudicious act, such as Sir Bartle Frere would be capable of if left again to his own devices, might precipitate a new war at the Cape, by the side of which the Zulu campaign would dwindle into insignificance. Beyond and besides all this, there are other schemes of annexation already broached, which would extend the borders of the British possessions on both coasts to meet those subject to Portuguese dominion, with a vague and undefined boundary upon the plains and deserts of the interior. If this work goes on, and it is quite likely to be forced on by the colonists, so long as the home authorities will accept the responsibility and the expense, the British Government will have plenty to do in South Africa for some years to come.

WEEDS.

In the last number of an American scientific magazine there is a well-meaning essay on "The Pertinacity and Predominance of Weeds." It is not without a certain amount of merit, but the author, while giving us a good deal of information concerning weeds, makes the fatal mistake of assuming that they are without intelligence and live the purely unconscious life of respectable trees and orderly vegetables. Of course, all his theories of the pertinacity and predominance of weeds must be erroneous, so far as they are based upon this fundamental error.

The difference between weeds and plants is strictly a moral one. Weeds constitute a criminal vegetable class. They are corrupt plants, depraved vegetables, shameless and brutal trees. So long as a vegetable does its duty, so long as it makes itself useful to man and beast, and submits readily to the discipline of the spade and the chastisement of the hoe, we never think of calling it a weed. When, however, any plant throws off restraint and shame, refuses to serve in any useful capacity, and exhibits a malicious delight in assaulting and murdering peaceful vegetables, in taking riotous possession of unoffending grass-plots, and in violating the sanctity of the strawberry-bed, it justly earns the degrading title of a weed. Some weeds inherit their wickedness from a long ancestry of crime. Of such are the besotted pig-weed and the depraved nettle, which have never been of any use, and which uniformly display total and congenital weediness from their earliest birth. Other weeds may have been originally pure and estimable vegetables, or even innocent and lovable flowers. It is usually through over-indulgence and misplaced favoritism on the part of their owners that these vegetables or flowers lose their good qualities and sink into confirmed and open weediness. For example, there is the morning-glory. A well-behaved and modest morning-glory is one of our most estimable flowers; but when it falls into evil courses it becomes malicious and obstinate to the last degree. Some years ago, a man residing in a suburban Long Island village planted a morning-glory near his dining-room window, intending to breakfast and dine under its shadow. The first Summer the morning-glory was docile and unpretentious, and the grace with which it covered the dining-room window called forth general admiration. Doubtless, the flattery which it received was the cause of its ruin, and the next Summer it displayed the most rebellious and vicious tendencies. It spread all over the yard, and tried to drive out every other plant. It ruined the domestic peace of the strawberries and cucumbers, exterminated the lettuce, and tried its best to throttle the grape-vines. Its unhappy owner attacked it vigorously, but no sooner did he drive it from one place than it sprang up in another. Moreover, no matter how often he defeated it, the very next morning it would return as impudent and defiant as ever. It seemed impossible to exterminate it. No matter if it was dug up by the root and thrown out into the street, the next day it would be found in its old place again. The unhappy man finally became desperate, and one night he placed a chair in his garden and sat down on it, armed with a hoe, and resolved to spend the whole night in watching for the reappearance of the morning-glory in order to slay it on the spot. During the night he fell into a doze and awoke from a horrible dream that he was in Brazil and that an anaconda was about to crush him. He opened his eyes to find that the morning-glory had attacked him, that it had wound itself around his legs and was growing with frightful rapidity straight for his throat, with the obvious intention of choking him. It had nearly reached his waist before he could open his knife and cut it in pieces. The next morning he fled in terror from the house, and in less than twenty-four hours the building, which was two stories and a half high, together with an acre and a half of ground, was buried out of sight by the triumphant and heartless morning-glory. This anecdote shows us how an originally innocent vine may become, through mere moral depravity, a habitual loathsome and dangerous weed. Hundreds of other facts might be narrated which would all illustrate the great botanical truth that weediness is a moral—or rather immoral—attribute, and that in order to be a weed a plant must be actively and intelligently wicked.

The scientific magazine already mentioned asserts that there has been a large emigration of low and vicious weeds from Europe to this country, while few, if any, native American weeds have settled beyond the seas. It, however, fails to give any satisfactory explanation of this fact. No one deliberately carries weeds from Europe to America, but the moment we recognize the weed as an intelligent and reasoning plant we can understand its motive for emigration. In Europe, the weeds are oppressed and eaten by the local donkeys, and converted into coffee, soup, and other varieties of food by cunning and unscrupulous cooks. The pauper weed of Europe naturally dislikes this sort of thing and emigrates to America, where donkeys are few and where cooking is almost an unknown art. Here, under the influence of free institutions, the European weed flourishes and multiplies, and, as is quite natural, assumes an impudent and defiant air which it never dared to exhibit in its original home. On the other hand, the American weed has no inducement to go abroad. Here it feels that it is in a majority and that, in fact, it belongs to the ruling plants. Why should it desire the effete countries of Europe, where it can, at best, only drag out a miserable existence as a roadside tramp, constantly exposed to the attacks of violent donkeys, and liable at any moment to be seized by vegetable-dealers and carried to market? The weed emigrates in order to better itself, and we might as well expect Gen. Butler to emigrate to Europe as to expect any other—we should say any—American weed to commit so obvious a folly. This is the paradise of weeds, and the weeds know it. These criminal plants will continue and flourish and increase unless vigorous measures are taken against them. They thrive because of the weak toleration which we give them. If, in some States, the tramp nuisance has been successfully suppressed, it is by no means hopeless for us to utterly suppress and extirpate both *our native and adopted weeds.*

Gen. Stewart's dispatch of a division, with heavy guns, northward from Kandahar toward Ghazni showed at once England's opinion of the Ameer's good faith and the preference given to the longer but more practicable route, via Kandahar, over the tunnel-like approach to Kabul from Peshawar. This preference has dictated the project of a railway through the Bolan Pass, Afghanistan's southern gate, which, if carried out, would certainly add an important link to the growing chain of East Indian railroads. It would probably start from Shikarpoor, (Hunter's Town,) on the right bank of the Indus, and running diagonally across Biluchistan to Dadur, at the mouth of the Bolan, traverse the pass itself to Quettah, and thence proceed northward to Kandahar, thus enabling a British force to throw itself at will into the very heart of Afghanistan.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of the Second District of Otsego County have nominated the Hon. Nathan Bridges, of Morris, for re-election to the Assembly.

The Greenbackers in Greene County have nominated a full ticket, with John A. Erkson, who ran for Congress last year, as their candidate for the Assembly.

The Rochester *Union* despairingly says: "The person or the journal that counsels Democrats to over-confidence in this contest is doing as much to bring on disaster as the person or the journal that joins the disaffected."

The Republicans of Oswego County will support the following gentlemen for the offices named: County Clerk, Merrick Stowell; Coroners, Robert S. Kelsey, Dr. Henry W. Caldwell, and Dr. Andrew P. Hamil; Justice of Sessions, Christopher D. Walkup.

The Chautauqua County Republicans have made these nominations: For Sheriff, Eldred E. Lott; County Clerk, John J. Aldrich; Superintendent of the Poor, Francis French; Justice of Sessions, Egbert Denton; Coroners, Louis B. Green and William L. Wilbur.

The Republicans of St. Lawrence County held their convention on Wednesday and made their local nominations as follows: For Sheriff, Alexander Matheson; Clerk, A. A. Matteson; Superintendent of the Poor, E. B. Salls; Coroners; C. C. Bartholomew, L. T. Sprague, C. W. Wilson; Justices of the Sessions, A. S. Tucker and H. H. Hardy.

The Republicans of Cortland County held their convention on Wednesday, and made nominations as follows: For Assembly, Samuel A. Childs; Sheriff, Genet S. Van Hoesen; County Clerk, Howard J. Harrington; District Attorney, Byron A. Benedict; Superintendent of the Poor, Silas Blanchard; Justice of Sessions, A. M. Baird; Coroners, S. C. Webb, J. Hinman.

The Ontario County Republicans have made up their ticket as follows: For Member of Assembly, Charles R. Case; Sheriff, O. S. Bacon; County Clerk, William G. Dove; Surrogate, Edward P. Babcock; Treasurer, Harrison B. Ferguson; Superintendent of the Poor, Warren B. Witter; Justice of Sessions, E. W. Burge. The Geneva *Courier* says that this ticket is a good and strong one, representing very well the different parts of the county, and that it will strengthen the State ticket.

The Republicans of Wyoming County have put a strong ticket into the field, it being composed as follows: For Member of Assembly, Orange L. Tozier; County Clerk, Edward M. Jennings; District Attorney, I. Sam Johnson; Superintendent of the Poor, John S. Rogers; Sessions Justice, Daniel Ball; Coroner, Warren L. Hawes. The Warsaw *Western New-Yorker* says that most of these nominees are renominated, or have held the office heretofore, and have given satisfaction in their respective positions.

The Peekskill *Messenger* says of the Greenbackers of Westchester County: "The Deputy Democrats of this county, after a boisterous meeting, nominated Samuel Conover for Congress, the vote standing 16 for Conover to 13 for Nicholas Smith. The reason for abandoning Nick was that he doesn't propose to be bled by the Deputies, as he was last year, and the further reason that Conover asserted that if he got the Deputy nomination he had the promise of enough delegates in the regular convention to get the nomination in that also. Besides, Conover is said to be very wealthy and willing to respond liberally to the demands of his hungry followers."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Dallas, Texas, held a meeting to rejoice over the news from Maine, and resolved to fire 100 guns on receipt of the news of the arrival of "the silent man" at San Francisco.

Indiana is to furnish many speakers for each side in Ohio. Among the Republicans are Gen. Ben. Harrison, Godlove S. Orth, and William Williams; of the Democrats, may be mentioned Senator Voorhees, ex-Gov. Hendricks, ex-Congressmen Landers and Gooding.

Among the voters in Kittery, Me., at the late election was one 97 years old, who read his ballot at the polls without the aid of glasses. It is asserted that he has never missed voting at an election where he had a right to vote since he gained the right, 76 years ago.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a business firm in that city recently had a sight draft on a Columbus (Ohio) party come back to them protested, the notary who handled the case winding up his report as follows: "I found said office locked up. I thereupon stood in front of the door of said office and demanded payment of said draft in an audible tone of voice, and received no reply."

Our California exchanges have returns of the members elected to the Legislature of that State, sufficient to show that both branches will certainly be controlled by the Republicans. Of the 40 Senators, 23 are Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 9 Working Men's candidates. Of the 80 members of the House, the Republicans have certainly elected 41, the Democrats 13, all others, 24; not heard from, 2.

The late Rev. Dr. William Patton bequeathed $500 to the American Home Missionary Society, the same amount to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and $200 each to Middlebury College, Vermont, and Howard University, Washington, D. C. These bequests are to be paid from the income of the estate, that the principal may not be lessened. The rest of the estate is left to relatives.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* is very much disturbed by the doings of the Democratic City Executive Committee. It says that they want to arrogate to themselves the functions of a convention, to order and regulate the primary elections, to decide who shall vote, and to "fix things" generally. And it angrily inquires: "Are they our masters?" Probably they are. Why shouldn't they bull-doze the Democrats as well as anybody, if anything is to be gained by it.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, pleads home engagements and duties as an excuse for not attending the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, and at the same time says: "The improvement of our streams for the transportation, and of our harbors for the receipt and distribution, of our vast products, is, in my opinion, now one of the most important duties of the Federal Government; one which tends more than any other to promote the well-being and prosperity of our country."

A KUKLUX MEETS HIS DESERTS.

From the Dublin (Ga.) Post.

Just over the Laurens line, in Pulaski County, on Sunday night, a man named Frank Smith was killed while endeavoring to Kuklux a negro. The circumstances are as follows: Frank Smith went into the negro's watermelon patch without permission, against which the negro protested. They cursed each other to their present satisfaction, and Smith left. This was on Saturday. The negro's name is "Sugar Bill," a half-witted creature, reared in this county and well known in Dublin. On Sunday night Frank Smith raised a Kuklux party and went to Riley Smith's, with whom Bill lived, broke down the door of Bill's cabin with fence rails, and took both him and his wife and started off with them. Riley Smith and John Donaldson (who was spending the night with Mr. Smith) came out and bade the disguised parties to desist from such lawless conduct, whereupon one of the number stepped forward and fired a pistol at Riley Smith and Donaldson, wounding Donaldson slightly in the arm. Another report, and the disguised belligerent staggered and fell. The rest of the Kuklux fled. Riley Smith and Donaldson then approached the man who had fallen, and found it to be Frank Smith, lying dead, with a bullet through his heart. He held a cocked pistol in his hand, with one barrel discharged. It is not known who fired the second shot. Frank and Riley were cousins. At the Coroner's inquest, on Monday, the dead man still wore his disguise.

CROP PROSPECTS.

A DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF COTTON—INCREASE OF CORN.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18.—The following interesting facts in regard to the condition of the maturing crops in Georgia are from advance sheets of the monthly report of Dr. Thomas P. Janes, State Commissioner of Agriculture:

Corn.—The reports of correspondents show that the prospects of the corn crop in the State at large have improved 3.6 per cent. since Aug. 1. This increase is most noticeable in North Georgia, the prospect Sept. 1 being 90 per cent. of an average, against 79.3 on the 1st of August. Middle Georgia also shows an improvement of 4 per cent. The advance in these two sections is mainly, if not entirely, due to the fact that the crop, being later, received more benefit from the rains which began to fall about the middle of July and continued throughout August. In the remaining three sections the change is inconsiderable since last report. By comparison with the crop report of Sept. 1, 1878, it appears that the prospect of the crop in North Georgia at this date is 8 per cent. better; in Middle Georgia, 12 per cent. less; in South-west Georgia, 48 per cent. less; East Georgia, 30 per cent. less, and Southern Georgia, 28 per cent. less. In the whole State the crop prospect is 19.4 per cent. less than last year at the same time. It is gratifying to note the hopeful tone of most of the letters—even from those counties in which the drought and other casualties have most seriously affected the yield of corn. Many reporters remark, in substance, that by proper economy in the use of present supplies, and by sowing a reasonable area in Fall oats, they can obviate the necessity of buying Western corn. This circumstance indicates a confidence and self-reliance which is a very important point in our efforts at independence. The large oat crop just harvested, though most of it has been consumed, is entitled to the credit for the large surplus of old corn still in the cribs of many thrifty farmers.

Cotton.—Since the last report the prospect has materially diminished in every section of the State, and the fears then expressed have been, to a large extent realized. The casualties peculiar to the cotton plant—rust, caterpillar, and boll-worm—have been superadded to the effects of a late Spring and early drought, and in those sections thus visited are likely to spend their full force. In the three lower divisions of the State, it is suffering from a continued attack of its three most dreaded enemies just mentioned. The development and maturity of the late growth induced by the August rains has been much retarded by the unfavorable cool nights and want of sunshine during the month, and a large portion of the late crops will be cut off if a killing frost should occur at the usual time. This is especially true in North Georgia. The complaint is very general that while the weed is larger than usual, there is not a corresponding amount of matured fruit, and that the plant blooms slowly. The falling off in the prospect in the several sections, since Aug. 1, is nearly the same, as follows: North Georgia, 7 per cent.; Middle Georgia, 6.8; South-west Georgia, 6; East Georgia, 6; South-east Georgia, 5 per cent. In the State at large the prospect is 78.6 per cent. of an average, or 7.2 per cent. less than on 1st August, and 3.9 per cent. less than on 1st September, 1878. From answers to the question, "What is the average latest date of cotton blooms, the bolls from which may be relied on to mature and open?" the average for North Georgia is found to be Aug. 29; for Middle Georgia, Sept. 6; South-west and East Georgia, Sept. 10; South-east Georgia, Sept. 11, and the average of the State, Sept. 7. These dates correspond closely with the agreements and differences in the climate of the several sections.

The miscellaneous crops in all parts of the State are doing well. Generally the farmers are more cheerful than they have been this year, and are rejoiced to find that the gloomy predictions of disastrous results from the Summer drought will not be realized.

WANTING A HIGHER TARIFF.

AN ASSOCIATION OF CHARCOAL-IRON MAKERS FORMED—SOME OF THE IDEAS EXPRESSED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A permanent organization was effected to-day of the charcoal-iron workers of the United States, by the election of George Wiestling, of the Mont Alto Iron Works, as President; Gen. Warner, of Alabama, as Vice-President, and C. E. Coffin, of Maryland, as Secretary. This is a very important industry, and of the 275 stacks of all kinds in this State 37 belong to the charcoal men. Representatives were present from Pennsylvania, New-York, Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Alabama. The most noteworthy speech of the day was made by Gen. Lapsley, of Alabama, who, in the course of his remarks, said: "I would like to see the tariff on steel so high that Mr. Vanderbilt could not again send to England for steel rails without paying a high price for the privilege. I would like to put about $5 more a ton on him than he paid for. I protest against one of the largest railroads of the country sending to England for a material which can be obtained just as good in the United States. If there was a Chinese wall thrown round us we could thrive. We are a world within ourselves. The foreign commerce of the United States I feel must have its foundation in home protection. Therefore, our American manufacturers and exporters should be fortified, and not have a commodity thrown at his door to be sold under him."

Gen. Lapsley considered that one great trouble was that the statesmen of the country were all lawyers and theorists, who studied political economy from English books, and had imbibed English ideas. He was against theorists, because theory had done more harm to this country than anything else. Another trouble was that the railroads of the country say to Congress "do this" or "do that," and Congress does it. "There is one thing I would like, and that is that we could get some man to raise the American flag of industry and tear down that nasty, dirty, bloody shirt." Another Alabamian, Gen. Warner, thought that the furnacemen should compel their employes to vote for only those men for Congress who would stick by the tariff on iron.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $389,148 46, and from Customs, $685,173 65.

The vouchers of Mr. Fitzsimmons, the Democratic Marshal of Georgia, are undergoing a close scrutiny at the hands of the Treasury Department, it having been charged that there has been misconduct in his administration of the office.

It is understood that Secretary Sherman has concluded that the charges preferred by Mr. John Ray, of Lousiana, against Collector Badger are unsupported by the facts. This removes the probability of Mr. Badger's removal. Mr. Ray was a candidate for Badger's place in case of his removal.

The Secretary of State paid yesterday to the attorney of the La Abra Silver Mining Company the sum of $132,965 52 on account of the award made in favor of that company by the Mexican Claims Commission, organized under the convention of July 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that, on or about Sept. 25, 1879, light-ship No. 40 will be replaced on her station on the Five-fathom Bank, entrance to Delaware Bay, and that during foggy weather a 12-inch steam fog-whistle, giving a blast of four seconds' duration in each minute, will be sounded.

The Chief Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French to-day left this city on a Custom-house inspecting tour. They will go first to inspect the Custom-house at Chicago, and from there will go to Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge.

Last Tuesday evening, the called bonds outstanding, upon which interest ceased July 17 last, amounted to $32,510,650, and the amount of deposits with national banks, the proceeds of bonds sold, was $16,208,948, of which $7,000,000 were covered by called bonds or coupons in the hands of the agent of the United States in London.

CHICAGO TURF CONTESTS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18.—The races were generally exciting to-day. In the 2:30 race, John R. was the favorite in the pools. Surprise drew the pole. In the first heat John R. made a bad break at the half-mile pole and came to a stand-still, but, by very fast trotting down the home stretch he won. In the second heat, while going down the back stretch, Green Charley suddenly began kicking. His driver, Farrell, was kicked out of the sulky, but not seriously injured. Lady M. ran into the wreck, and Abdallah Boy and Surprise also became involved. Logan, the driver of Surprise, was thrown out of his sulky, stepped on by his horse, and had his shoulder and side badly hurt. The other drivers were slightly injured. Billy Boy and Green Charley were not allowed to start again. The heat was taken by John R. In the third heat John R. barely saved his distance on account of bad breaks. Business won the heat. The fourth heat was taken by John R. In the 2:22 race Little Gypsy was the favorite, and in the first heat, although hard pushed by Deck Wright, showed her nose first under the wire. Wright, however, won the second and third heats easily. His driver was changed in the fourth heat to satisfy the spectators, but he was beaten in that and the succeeding heat. The pacing race was most exciting, but was not decided when darkness put a stop to the day's sport. In the first heat Mattie Hunter and Sleepy Tom broke so badly that Rowdy Boy won easily. The second heat was finished in deep twilight. Mattie Hunter took the lead and kept it throughout, although with difficulty. In each race of this meeting the purse has been $1,000.

POLITICAL FACTS AND TALK

THE DEMOCRATIC PLIGHT.

A MOURNFUL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—NOTHING DECIDED UPON—THE BAD PROSPECTS IN OHIO AND NEW-YORK DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The special meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee, the announcement of which was first made in THE TIMES's dispatches of Sunday last, was held in an up-stairs parlor at one of the most secluded hotels in this city to-day. Up to this morning it was doubtful whether a quorum of the committee would be present, owing to the fact, that after the publicity given to the call, several of the leading members thought it unwise publicly to advertise the plight of the party. Seven members, however, met at the rooms of Chairman Barnum, at 10:30 this morning. They were the Chairman, Senators H. G. Davis and Ransom, Congressmen Hunton and Ross, Gen. Isaac A. Eaton, of Kansas, and John G. Thompson, of Ohio. Nobody seemed to have any definite idea what the meeting had been called for until Chairman Barnum formally tapped for order and announced that ex-Congressman J. F. McKinney, now Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, was present, and would read a statement in regard to the Democratic prospects in Ohio. Mr. McKinney read his paper, and then followed a general interchange of views on the political situation in general, but Ohio in particular. The meeting lasted about four hours, after which the majority of the members partook of a lunch tendered by Mr. Barnum.

This afternoon the most diligent inquiry failed to develop the details of the discussion. A solemn compact was entered into by those present not to divulge the secrets of the meeting to anybody, and that all seekers for information should be referred to the Assistant Secretary, Duncan S. Walker. That gentleman, however, declined to open his mouth, except to say that the meeting was simply routine, and that nothing important was transacted. Subsequent to these replies, the facts regarding the meeting began to leak out. Mr. McKinney's statement was in the nature of a review of the Democratic canvass in Ohio, and was positive in the assertion that Ewing could be elected if a little more money could be obtained. Not one of the members felt like vouching to raise anything like the sum necessary, and, aside from the knowing nods of assent to the buncombe points of Mr. McKinney's speech, the committee is understood to have done nothing, except, it is probable, that the solicitous Ohioan was told that he might go to see the owner of the famous "bar'l." At any rate, Mr. McKinney leaves for New-York to-night in furtherance of his mission.

After the Ohio business had been disposed of, to use the language of one of the less sensitive members, there was some general and purely informal talk about the split in New-York. Nobody ever alleged that the committee was able to do anything to help the party or to pacify Tammany, and it seems to have taken a similar view of the matter and decided to do nothing. Senator Barnum declared that the committee had nothing to do with the local affairs of the State of New-York, although, strange to say, he thought differently regarding the local affairs of Ohio. Congressman Ross stated to the writer this afternoon that the different members of the committee seemed to entertain different ideas regarding the Democratic troubles in New-York. Mr. Ross fears that Robinson will be defeated, from the fact that he believes John Kelly will poll at least 50,000. He said that Mr. Barnum thought differently and was disposed to underrate Tammany's strength. The comments upon to-day's meeting are almost entirely against the wisdom of holding any such meeting. Even Democrats openly say that it was a blunder, and indicative of the asinine stupidity of the party leaders. They say that whatever may be the plight of the party in Ohio, it was entirely unnecessary to advertise that fact to the country at large by calling the Democratic chief Executive Committee together on the subject. This and a great deal more is the gossip of the night in political circles.

OHIO SURELY REPUBLICAN.

ASSURANCES DRAWN FROM A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN WORK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Ex-Congressman William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, who has been in nearly all parts of Ohio delivering campaign speeches, said to-day that he had not the slightest doubt that the Republicans would carry the State ticket by a large majority. "I have been at Columbus and elsewhere throughout the State," he said, "and I can say that I never saw a campaign, where we were not electing a President, in which I have found Republicans so earnest and hopeful as they are now. I have been in a good many Gubernatorial campaigns, but never knew one equal to this, except during war times. On the financial question the Republican Party is united and strong, while the Democratic Party is demoralized. We will no doubt gain among the Germans. Wherever I have been, I learn that a considerable percentage of the German Democrats will vote with us, because we are for honest money. Those who were dissatisfied with Republican measures looking toward resumption are now satisfied and will vote with us. We have several weeks left before the election, and in that time there will be more speeches made in Ohio than I ever have known to be made in the same period. I don't find any considerable enthusiasm among the Democrats. The Greenback movement has practically died out. The few Republicans who went into the Greenback Party now see that resumption has been a success and is giving prosperity to the people, and they are with us almost to a man. I know only one Republican Greenbacker, and he is of Toledo, who will vote for Ewing."

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del. Sept. 18.—The Republicans of this city have succeeded in bringing the Democratic frauds at the late city election before the attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions, meeting at Newcastle. To-day the Grand Jury found 11 indictments against persons charged with voting the Democratic ticket illegally, and more times than one. The Attorney-General has been busy preparing bills all the afternoon, and about 40 men will go before the Grand Jury for action to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY GREENBACKERS.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The National Greenback-Labor Party of Hunterdon County convened here yesterday. Forty-one delegates were present from the various townships. They nominated Nathan S. Conover, of Union, for Senator, Wilson Bray, of Lambertville, for Surrogate, and Elias Holcombe and Peter Anderson for Assembly from the First and Second Districts. The party cast 1,900 votes last year in the county, but it is doubtful whether it can do as well this year.

THE LOUISIANA GOVERNORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Frederick N. Ogden will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor if it should be tendered him. At a large and influential meeting of Gen. Ogden's friends to-night, definite shape was given to the movement. Committees were appointed, and his candidacy will be strongly urged.

OFFICER DOOLEY LOCKED UP.

Officer Charles O. Dooley, who shot James Warren, the milkman, in Harlem, on Wednesday morning, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, in the Harlem Police Court, and held to await the result of Warren's injuries. An order for Dooley's arrest from Coroner Ellinger was then presented by Capt. Davis, of the Twelfth Precinct, who accompanied Dooley, but the court ignored it, and Dooley was committed to the prison attached to the Police Court. Late last night Warren's condition had improved, but there is still danger that pneumonia will set in. The bullet passed through the lung and was found in the back about an inch from the skin. Warren now denies that he had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Dooley, and explains that he did not know what he was saying when he made a statement to that effect on Wednesday.

WHO KILLED DAVID NAGLE?

Wednesday morning, David Nagle, a private watchman, was found insensible in the basement of the unfinished house at the corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, and it was supposed that while making his rounds he fell and injured himself. His daughter, however, visited Capt. Gunner, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and informed him that her father was injured in an encounter with Robert Perkins, who lived near the place where Nagle was found insensible. An officer arrested Perkins Wednesday night, and yesterday he was taken to the Yorkville Police Court and locked up. Coroner Flanagan was unable to take the ante-mortem statement of Nagle, who died yesterday afternoon. Lewis Fuchs, of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, was arrested by Capt. Gunner last night as a witness against Perkins, in whose company he had been seen on the evening of the occurrence. Fuchs says that he was with Perkins until 11 o'clock that night, a statement which contradicts that made by Perkins.

WAITING TO WELCOME GEN. GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO DECORATED AND READY FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—The city has worn throughout the day an air of expectancy, and the community seems to have devoted itself to watching for the arrival of the City of Tokio with Gen. Grant. The streets are crowded with people and the hotels are full, while a partial suspension of business on account of the Jewish New Year adds to the holiday aspect. The work of decoration has been pushed vigorously during the day, and Market, Montgomery, and Kearney streets now present a brilliant appearance. Various committees have been in session all day perfecting the details of the reception, and everything is now ready for the arrival of the expected guest.

For several days a dense fog has prevailed during the night and the early hours of morning, and reports from outside say that it extends to Farallones or beyond throughout the day, though clear in the city. Precautions have been taken, however, to intercept the steamer several miles from the Heads. Two pilot-boats are constantly cruising across her course, with instructions from the Pacific Mail Company to hold her outside until the naval pageant can be prepared for her reception. Should she arrive outside at night, she will lie there until morning before signaling her presence.

CHICAGO, Sept 18.—The *Tribune's* San Francisco special says: "Grant's reception will certainly be the most brilliant ever given in San Francisco. It is the first time, in this city at least, that the boys in blue and the boys in gray unite to honor a man known on this coast years before he had become a prominent national figure. Kearney's attempted tabooing of the whole affair has only increased the enthusiasm among the entire population. The display of bunting along the entire line of the procession is interspersed in various places with particolored arches, the centre containing lithographs and chromos of the guest of the day. The triumphal Gothic arch connecting the Palace Hotel with the Grand Hotel is a masterpiece of decoration. The whole arch is trimmed with evergreens, and bears the words, 'Welcome, Grant,' in letters three feet high. Pictures of Grant are being placed in the centre. Above the picture hovers a gilded eagle, surrounded by flags of all nations. In the columns supporting the arch are respectively the statue of Liberty and the statue of California. Beneath the arch a scroll is stretched from column to column, with the motto, 'Let us have peace.' Next in prominence is the decoration of Col. Andrews's Diamond Palace, in Montgomery-street. Andrews is the organizer of the Carnival ball, to take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the 25th of September, and has prepared a gold card of invitation to be presented to Grant in a silver envelope. Admission to this ball being low, it is expected that over 10,000 persons will attend.

"Every vessel in the harbor is decorated, the supply of marine bunting actually proving insufficient for the demand. The co-operation of Government vessels at Mare Island had been confidently expected, but it has been rendered impossible, owing to the Tuscarora and Adams being laid up for repairs. Federal troops will assist, however, in the display. The Stock Exchange is magnificently decorated, the board having devoted $500 for this purpose. Mr. Flood contributed a like sum to the reception fund, and many other prominent citizens are complaining that they have not been called upon to contribute.

"The lack of any Eastern delegation to meet Grant is regretted, but, on the other hand, we have enormous delegations from Sacramento, Napa, Stockton, and even Los Angeles and Virginia City, Nev. The hotels are crowded, and many strangers are noticed, gripsack in hand, hunting for quarters. Business is practically suspended, even Pine-street having temporarily abandoned its stock speculations to prepare Grant's welcome. Grant's apartments at the Palace Hotel, where he will be Sharon's guest, embrace four rooms, finished in California laurel, with Turkish carpets, Persian coverlets, Carara marble mantels, lambrequins of wine-colored silk, and chandeliers of burnished gold. The apartments are decorated with superb flowers and plants from Senator Sharon's grounds at Belmont, where a fête to Grant will subsequently be given. The arrangements for a grand banquet, to be tendered Grant, are incomplete. It is not anticipated that over 300 persons will participate there, the price of each cover being $25. Gov. Solomons, late of Chicago, has arranged for a grand camp-fire, at which Union veterans are to meet Grant.

INDIAN CRUELTY AND DISORDER.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN NEW-MEXICO—SKIRMISHES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary McCrary received the following dispatch last night from Santa Fé, New-Mexico:

Indians committing horrible atrocities in Grant County. Not enough regular troops. Please give me Federal authority to put three or four companies of volunteers in the field.
LEW WALLACE, Governor New-Mexico.

To this dispatch the following reply was sent this morning:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1879.
To Gov. Lew Wallace, Santa Fé, New-Mexico:
Your dispatch received. The department is without information as to the nature of the outbreak or number of hostiles. I have taken steps to have necessary force concentrated at once. In absence of legal authority, I am compelled to decline giving orders to raise volunteers.
G. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The steps to concentrate the necessary force referred to in Secretary McCrary's dispatch are contained in the following dispatch, which Gen. Townsend to-day sent to Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth:

"Governor of New-Mexico telegraphs that the Indians are committing horrible atrocities in Grant County, &c. The Secretary, in the absence of legislative authority, is not disposed to have volunteers raised unless in your judgment it is absolutely necessary, and then to have them raised under your direction. He desires your views as soon as possible on this point; also more definite information as to the nature of the Indian outbreak, number of hostiles, and whether you cannot concentrate enough troops in sufficient time."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—A special from Winnipeg says that two gentlemen have arrived here who left Wood Mountain Sept. 3. They represent things as quiet in that region, although one or two brushes have taken place between the Indians and American troops. Last month a party of Indians crossed the line to hunt buffalo, and ran across a body of American troops. A fight took place, in which nine Indians and five Americans were wounded. Lone Bull and Little Assiniboine, two chiefs, were wounded. An American scout named Jeggison, who crossed to the Canadian side in search of horses stolen from him by Indians, narrowly escaped death at the hands of Big Neck Ace, who would have shot him but for the interference of Major Walsh. The Indians then attempted to shoot the Major, but were overpowered, disarmed, and punished by the other Indians. Great complaint is made at the severity which Gen. Miles exercises toward the Indians, it being claimed that he was sent to treat with them, instead of which he hunts them to death. The gentlemen who bring this news, who shook hands with Sitting Bull the morning of their departure from Wood Mountain, say that he has 7,000 warriors in camp, but that they have not the remotest idea of fighting unless attacked by the Americans, in which case they will fight to the bitter end. Military head-quarters in St. Paul have heard nothing of these skirmishes, but they are supposed to be with troops left by Gen. Miles to patrol the frontier.

GEORGIA IMPEACHMENT CASES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The Court of Impeachment has declared the Controller guilty, and refused to remove the clause disqualifying him hereafter for office. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

THE STEAMER STATE OF VIRGINIA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 18.—The hull and machinery of the steamer State of Virginia, wrecked on Sable Island, were sold at auction to-day for $405.

TO NORFOLK'S SEA-SIDE RESORT.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18.—The new railroad extending from Norfolk to Ocean View, a popular sea-side resort in this region, was formally opened to the public to-day.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE ADVANCE ON KABUL.

YAKOOB KHAN'S PROTESTATIONS NOT BELIEVED—A MUTINY AT HERAT.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding the Ameer's protestations, Gen. Stewart has, in accordance with the instructions from the Viceroy, dispatched a division of troops with heavy artillery from Kandahar in the direction of Ghuzni to maintain order in that part of the country. The bodies of the three native officers of the Guides which were erroneously reported to have been burned near the British Residency, at Kabul, have been recovered and buried.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A correspondent says that Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, has gone to Balmoral, and though it is said that his visit is merely on routine duty, it is thought that he can only be absent at such a critical time because he has gone to consult the Queen on some course which the Ministry has decided upon. Nobody will be surprised if his visit is followed by the early summoning of Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Bombay correspondent says the Mohmunds have stopped all messengers from Kabul.

A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Gen. Hughes's brigade has been ordered to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. The regiments at Herat mutinied on the 5th inst., and murdered their commander."

An Ali-Kheyl dispatch says: "Intelligence has been received here of a terrible outbreak at Herat. The troops have revolted and murdered the civil and military authorities."

THE END OF THE ZULU WAR.

THE REPORT OF KING CETYWAYO'S CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch by the way of St. Vincent fully confirms the accounts of the capture of King Cetywayo.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from South Africa that all the important Zulu chiefs have now submitted to the British authorities.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2, via St. Vincent.—When Cetywayo was captured, he was utterly prostrated, and his followers were too weak to resist. The King and his followers were taken to Ulundi. During the march 11 of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful. The other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to Greytown.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that Cetywayo had 23 followers when he was captured.

A dispatch dated Cape Town, Sept. 2 says: "Operations against the Chief Secocoeni will be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes to the Transvaal on the 5th inst., when all the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand, except a small column engaged in pacifying the north-west. Two British Residents remain in North and South Zululand."

A Durban correspondent reports that Cetywayo will be placed on board the gun-boat Forester, at Port Durnford, which leaves with sealed orders.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGITATION A FARCE—THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A correspondent at Paris has reason to believe that the newspaper war between Germany and Russia is a mere diplomatic comedy to test the intentions of France.

A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is expected that the negotiations between Egypt and Abyssinia will be successful. King John, of Abyssinia, has consented to an interview with Col. Gordon.

A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Mgr. Czacki, who goes to Paris as the Papal Nuncio in October next, will take an autograph letter to President Grévy."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Berlin states that M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will also participate in the Andrassy-Bismarck consultations.

A Pesth dispatch reports that the army now occupying Novi-Bazar will be reduced by 8,000 in November.

A Vienna correspondent says the rumors of an Austro-German alliance are disbelieved there.

TRADE AND LABOR TROUBLES.

GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM FRANCE—THE WHEAT DEFICIENCY—THE LABOR TROUBLES EXTENDING.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The *Côte Européenne* announces that the Hamburg-American Line steamer Westphalia, which sailed from Havre on the 13th inst., carried out 9,500,000 francs for New-York, besides which, the North German Lloyd's Transatlantic steamers have taken other sums.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A petition in liquidation has been filed in the Bankruptcy Court by Field & Sons, warehousemen and manufacturers of straw and leghorn hats and bonnets, millinery, artificial flowers, feathers, felt and Paris hats, furs, &c., of Cheapside and St. Albans. Their liabilities are given at £87,000.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, the well-known agricultural authority, writes as follows: "The Government and trade estimates show that the surplus wheat in America, Russia, and in the East, is 505,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency of the various countries, and a rise in the price of breadstuffs is, therefore, anticipated."

In the Kieff districts of Russia, which are generally fertile, the price of wheat and rye per poud, (about 30 pounds weight,) which was 80 and 50 kopecks, respectively, in 1878, is now 125 and 75 kopecks, respectively.

The labor troubles are increasing. The Bedford New Mills, at Leigh, have been closed, and 700 operatives are rendered idle. The Preston Spinning and Manufacturing Company, running 45,000 spindles and 750 looms, have begun to run on the short-time system. There is not the least indication of a settlement of the present strike. At Mossley the number of strikers is increasing daily, and by the end of this week it is expected that, with two exceptions, every mill in the district will be closed. The Operative Spinners of Hyde will meet soon to discuss the question of a reduction of the wages of operatives, and to decide whether there shall be a stoppage of the mills throughout the whole district. Quite a panic has been created in Glossop by the announcement that Summer's Mills, employing 3,000 hands, will soon be closed. The Wood Brothers' mills, employing an equal number of hands, are about to start running on short time. As Glossop is entirely dependent upon the cotton trade, all classes of the community express the gravest concern regarding the condition of affairs. It is not considered that the operatives of Oldham will resist a reduction of their wages. The strike of the nail-makers has collapsed, the operatives of the other districts having refused to join the strikers of Bromsgrove. The Staffordshire potters yesterday unanimously resolved to resist the proposed reduction of wages.

The feeling of the striking cotton operatives at Ashton has been evinced by a crowd hooting some of the strikers who attempted to return to work. At one mill the Police prevented a more serious disturbance.

Relative to the apprehended distress among the working classes in the thickly-populated towns in the north-east of England, it is estimated that 3,000 persons are now utterly penniless in Middlesborough.

The movement at Oldham to adopt some place other than Liverpool as a centre for the purchase of raw cotton does not seem likely to come to anything. The Manchester *Guardian* says it is understood that an agent from New-Orleans has been in Oldham relative to the purchase of cotton direct from the producers, but it is known that a great majority of both the private firms and limited companies would be averse to substituting American for English cotton agencies.

The European beet-sugar crop is estimated at 1,610,000 tons, against 1,500,000 tons last year.

Lord Beaconsfield delivered a speech at an agricultural banquet, in Aylesbury, to-day. Referring to American competition with Great Britain, he said the greatest apprehension was felt in the United States that they could not compete with Canada, owing to their high taxation and high wages. Since the surrender of the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, Canada had become possessed of an illimitable and fertile wilderness. Nearly all the chief landholders in the extreme Western States of America had sold out, gone to that wilderness, and begun the work of cultivation there. He had heard on high authority that Canada expected to outstrip the United States in the competition for the European markets. He therefore advised the farmers of England not to be precipitate. Another high authority had informed him that, under all the circumstances, the markets of the United States would be disturbed, and that with the impulsive character of humanity in the United States, the Canadian wilderness would soon be occupied by millions.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Vienna correspondent reports that in consequence of the bad harvest and numerous floods, the distress in parts of Hungary threatens to become appalling during the coming Winter. The Temes-Banat District is threatened with famine, and some of the inhabitants are preparing to emigrate to Servia.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A great fire broke out on Tuesday last in the Town of Ekaterinoslav, in South Russia, near the Dnieper. The fire originated in the most populous quarter of the town, and the damage is immense.

The South African cable has been completed between Natal and Mozambique. The section from Mozambique to Zanzibar will be finished before the 20th inst., which will place South Africa within nine days' communication with England.

An iron shield has been successfully secured over the fracture in the side of the sunken iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst, and there is now every probability of raising her.

STRASBURG, Sept. 18.—Emperor William has arrived here to witness the military manœuvres.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Mr. William Shaw, a leading Home Rule member of the House of Commons for the County of Cork, has written a letter refusing to participate in the proposed Irish National Convention. He proposes the establishment of a convention to discuss the land question only.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The interview between the shareholders and directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada yesterday resulted in temporary postponement of action, but the Directors consented to a special meeting of shareholders at an early date.

In the Central Criminal Court the trial of the Americans charged with forgery, was concluded yesterday. Bangham was acquitted. Fortesque was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG FRIENDS.

TALKING AND SIGHT-SEEING AT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—The Citizens' Committee proceeded down the river to Gross Isle on the steamer Victoria early this morning, at which place the steamer North-west, from Cleveland, with the Presidential party on board, was met and boarded by the committee. After the introductions were over Mayor Langdon welcomed the Presidential party in an appropriate address, which was briefly responded to by the President. Gen. Sherman also said a few words. When nearing the city the North-west was met by the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, and escorted to the landing, where several thousand persons were assembled, who warmly cheered the Presidential party. While the party was disembarking the Fessenden fired a salute of 21 guns. The party was conducted to carriages in waiting, the President and Mrs. Hayes and Gen. Sherman proceeding to ex-Gov. Baldwin's residence, in Fort-street, where they breakfasted, and where the reception to the Army officers of this post and prominent citizens was held. The two sons of the President were driven to Congressman Newberry's residence, in Jefferson-avenue, where they took breakfast, and the other members of the party were driven to the Russell House.

The party assembled at ex-Gov. Baldwin's residence at 10:30 A. M., and at 11 the procession, headed by the bands of the State Militia and citizen soldiers, was formed and started for the State Fair Grounds, at which place the party was received by William L. Webber, President of the State Agricultural Society. Mr. Webber was invited to enter the President's carriage, in which were seated also Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Baldwin. The party drove leisurely about the outer avenue of the Fair Grounds, all the horses, live stock, and other animals being arranged in line upon the avenue for inspection. The party then went to the pavilion, in the centre of the grounds, where the President was formally welcomed by Mr. Webber.

In his response Mr. Hayes went elaborately into statistics to prove the existence of a general revival of business prosperity, which he ascribed to the successful resumption of specie payments, and then considered in detail what is necessary to prolong this desirable condition of things. Upon individuals he urged care in resisting all tendency to extravagance in living, and he denounced the practice of creating public debts as it prevails in this country, especially in municipal Government, as a great and growing evil. Speaking incidentally of repudiation, he characterized it as the most expensive way for a community to get rid of its honest debts. He ridiculed the plea that posterity, being a sharer in the proposed improvement, ought to help pay for it. Each generation, he said, had its own demands upon its purse. It should not be called on to pay for the cast-off garments of its ancestors. Municipal borrowing, he argued, was the parent of waste, profligacy, and corruption. Money that came easily, went easily, and it too often happened that the men who authorized the contracts were substantially the men who proposed to perform them; the men who fixed the prices were substantially the men who received the pay for performing the labor, and the men who issued the bonds were the men who received the money. He advised that a clause should be embodied in the Constitution and laws of every State prohibiting the local authorities from creating debts, and from making appropriations of money until it was collected and on hand, and requiring all appropriations to be for specific objects; also that as to the existing debts, suitable provision be made for their extinguishment. In conclusion, he asked that the policy of extinguishing the national debt be adhered to, and predicted that by economy and prudence it could be accomplished in 33 years.

Upon finishing his address, the President introduced Gen. Sherman, who was received with demonstrations of applause. The General said that he was very glad that the President had spoken so fully that he had only to make a bow, and express his pleasure as a soldier in meeting so many comrades of the army. Senator Chandler was introduced, and received with cheers. He said that he did not come there to make a speech, but to look at the products there exhibited; so he would take the liberty of taking the place of presiding officer of the meeting, and introducing Mrs. Hayes. Upon rising, Mrs. Hayes was received with applause, and bowed her acknowledgments. The ceremonies having been concluded at 1:30, the procession was re-formed, and the President returned to the city for lunch, after which the party embarked in Congressman Newberry's steam yacht, the Truant, for a pleasure trip up the river.

In the evening the President held a public reception at the City Hall from 8 to 9:30, during which time a constant stream of people passed through the corridors and indulged in the customary hand-shaking. At the conclusion of the reception, the President and company retired to Mayor Langdon's office, where refreshments were served, after which a visit was paid to Whitney's Opera-house. All public buildings and many prominent business places and dwelling-houses are illuminated to-night in honor of the guests.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large and handsome residence in the town of Northfield, Staten Island, of Leonard White, of the firm of Morris & White, Wall-street bankers, caught fire on Wednesday, and was entirely destroyed, with most of its contents. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. There was an insurance on the building and furniture of $10,000 in the Continental, Star, and Glen's Falls Companies. The origin of the fire was not learned.

The house of C. A. Kimwell, of Sutton, Mass., with the barn, containing 11 head of cattle, farming tools, and the season's crops, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,500.

A stable owned by Jacob Quatiander and a barn owned by Henry Meyer, at Guttenberg, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $500; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire at Arlington Heights, Mass., Thursday night, destroyed A. Abendroth's house; loss, $4,000; insured. James Dunn, occupying the upper part, lost furniture valued at $1,000; insured.

Spontaneous combustion caused a fire yesterday in A. H. Andrews's school-furniture establishment, in Chicago. Loss, $12,000; insured.

CANADIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—It is announced that Mr. Joly will not resign, but will remain in office until Oct. 28, when he will abide by the decision of the Legislative Assembly.

DEATH OF DANIEL DREW

THE CAREER OF THE WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND SURROUNDINGS—HOW HE BECAME WEALTHY—HIS OPERATIONS IN WALL-STREET, CONNECTION WITH THE ERIE ROAD AND JAMES FISK—HIS SUBSEQUENT BANKRUPTCY.

Daniel Drew, the well-known financier and railroad speculator, died suddenly at his home yesterday. Mr. Drew was the son of a farmer in humble circumstances, in the Township of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., and was born on the 29th of July, 1797. The death of his father, in 1812, threw him entirely on his own resources, and, taking passage on board a Hudson River sloop, he came to New-York and hired himself out as a substitute for a draft soldier. He served his time with the Army, and then returned home to Carmel, where he took to the occupation of a drover at a time when the Hudson River counties supplied New-York City with the great bulk of its food. Drew soon became widely known as a trustworthy drover and one of the keenest judges of cattle in the trade. His success was so great that in 1829 he established himself in New-York as a cattle-dealer, taking up his quarters at the old Bull's Head Tavern, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. He soon began to launch out in his dealings, and he purchased the first large drove of cattle that crossed the Alleghany Mountains. The animals, numbering 2,000, were purchased in the villages of Ohio and Kentucky. The journey eastward occupied two months, and cost $12 a head. By this and similar operations Mr. Drew became the leading cattle-dealer in New-York, while his position was still further enhanced from the fact of his great accumulation of profits enabling him to be the banker of more than half the drovers attending the New-York market.

It was in 1834 that Mr. Drew began his career as a steam-boat man, he taking, in that year, a one thousand dollar share in the new steam-boat Waterwitch, which was built to ply between New-York and Peekskill. In 1836 he ran the Westchester and Emerald as a night line, at a fare of $1, in opposition to the old Hudson River Line to Albany; and, later in the same year, having put on the Rochester, he compelled the Hudson River Company to divide the business with him at the old rate of $3. In 1839, in conjunction with Mr. Isaac Newton, he established the celebrated People's Line to Albany, he himself becoming the largest stockholder. Thousands of New-York citizens will remember the excitement caused by the placing of the Isaac Newton and the New World on this line in 1845. They were 300 feet long, had 500 sleeping berths, and were justly regarded as floating palaces. They were followed at a more recent date by the splendid river steamers Dean Richmond, Daniel Drew, and St. John, and yet Commodore Vanderbilt once told Mr. Drew: "You have no business in this trade; you don't understand it, and you can't succeed." In after years the Commodore found it to his own advantage to join Mr. Drew in a heavy steam-boat speculation. In 1850 they purchased a controlling interest in the Boston and Stonington Railroad; and, with the two fine steam-boats, the Commodore and the C. Vanderbilt, they engaged in transporting freight, passengers, and the mails between New-York and Boston. Daniel Drew was also largely engaged in transportation on Lake Champlain, on which lake he had five steamers running between Whitehall and Rouse's Point. In 1856 he sold out the line to the Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad Company. The line now belongs to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as also does the New-York and Canada Railroad, running along the west bank of the lake.

Mr. Drew began to drift into stock speculations much about the same time that he drifted into the steam-boat business. His expanding business as a banker for the cattle-drovers naturally led him to seek Wall-street, and in 1836 he invested a small sum in the brokerage business. Four years later, he embarked in the business on a large scale in company with his son-in-law, Mr. R. W. Kelly, and Mr. Nelson Robinson. Both gentlemen are long since dead. For some three years after Mr. Robinson's death, (Mr. Kelly had previously retired with a fortune,) Mr. Drew was alone in Wall-street, but he afterward took Mr. E. D. Stanton, an old and confidential clerk, into partnership for a few years. This was the last of Mr. Drew's active business partnerships. After the retirement of Mr. Stanton, he transacted all his stock operations through brokers. It was during his partnership with Mr. Stanton that Mr. Drew became so largely interested in the Erie Railroad; so largely that in 1855 he guaranteed the company's acceptances for $1,500,000, and again in 1857, when Treasurer of the company, he and Commodore Vanderbilt saved the road from bankruptcy by giving the company the benefit of their joint indorsement for an equal amount of money. In this latter year, Mr. Drew joined the Harlem Directorate, when he and the Commodore relieved that road from its pressing embarrassments by converting its floating debt of $500,000 into second mortgage bonds. But Mr. Drew and the Commodore were not the men to run long together. Their views were certain to clash sooner or later, and they did have two desperate fights, each winning the battle fought on his own particular territory. When Vanderbilt was quietly working up Harlem stock, and some members of the Common Council thought to make a large sum by selling short and then rescinding the grant of the privilege of running the line further into the City, Mr. Drew was one of those who were either in the plot or took advantage of it to fight the Commodore. But Vanderbilt was too strong; the bears saw Harlem rise day after day, instead of falling, and, at last, were compelled to settle at an enormous loss. Mr. Drew was among the heaviest of the losers, but he always claimed that he had his revenge in the matter of the Erie Railroad. When the Vanderbilt party had secured the entire control of the Hudson River, Central, and *Harlem lines, they still had the competition of the Erie road, of which Mr. Drew was the leading spirit, to contend against.* Their aim then was to gain a controlling interest in that line also. They bought heavily of Erie stock in the market, and seemed in a fair way to carry their point when Mr. Drew out-flanked them by an extraordinary issue of stock. The matter was at once taken into the law courts, the right to issue the stock under the circumstances being denied. But, whether the issue was strictly legal and honorable or not, the Vanderbilt party did not obtain control of the Erie Road. In 1863 Mr. Drew made the acquaintance of James Fisk, Jr., who had just made his appearance in New-York. Fisk ingratiated himself in Drew's favor by the success with which he negotiated the sale of the Stonington line of steamers for him. In 1865 Mr. Drew backed Fisk in forming the firm of Fisk, Belding & Co., a kindness which Fisk afterward rewarded by joining Jay Gould and going to the aid of Dr. Eldridge, the then President of the Erie Railroad, and Mr. Marston, one of the Directors of the company, in the bitter fight they were waging with Drew. As is well known, Mr. Drew was ousted from all control, and Fisk and Gould reigned in his stead. A few years later Mr. Drew again challenged Jay Gould to Wall-street combat, when it is generally believed he was compelled to beat an ignominious retreat, and pay an enormous loss on the North-western preferred, which he had sold short, and on which Gould had cornered him and others. The panic in the Autumn of 1873 was reputed to have cost Mr. Drew an immense amount. Certain it is that Mr. Drew was a heavy holder of speculative stocks, and that his brokers, Messrs. Kenyon, Cox & Co., were compelled to stop payment, avowedly because he either could not or would not settle with them. Certain it is, too, that suits in bankruptcy were commenced against Mr. Drew, though they were eventually abandoned. But, notwithstanding these heavy losses, Mr. Drew's large fortune was not thought to have been seriously impaired. This, however, as the sequel shows, proved to be erroneous. Mr. Drew retired from Wall-street in March, 1875, since which time he has not been engaged in any business whatever. His loss of $1,000,000 in the corner on North-western, added to his heavy losses on Toledo and Wabash, the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad, and in the silver-mining company and other speculations, so crippled him that he was never able to recover from the effects of the blows thus received. On Saturday, March 11, his attorney filed the necessary papers for a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States court, before Judge Blatchford, and the papers were referred by the court to Register Isaiah T. Williams for adjudication. On the Monday following counsel filed with the Register a schedule of the assets and liabilities of Mr. Drew, from which it appeared that his liabilities were $1,093,524 82, and his assets $746,459 46, leaving a balance unprovided for of $347,065 36. The funds he held in trust as Executor of the estate of his grandchildren were secured. Mr. Drew had stated that the endowments of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., and of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., were secured by mortgages on real estate situated in different parts of the country. In the schedule of his affairs, as filed with the Register in bankruptcy, this real estate was mentioned as of no value beyond incumbrances, and the notes of endowment, amounting to $250,000 in the case of the Theological Seminary, and $100,000 in that of the Wesleyan University, were placed among the unsecured creditors. This was considered a great misfortune to these institutions, especially the seminary. At the time of the original endowment of that institution, Mr. Drew had deeded to it 100 acres of land, and erected on it several buildings at a cost of $120,000, making the total value of the gift $250,000, exclusive of his note for $250,000 as an endowment fund. The interest on this note, amounting to $17,000 per annum, Mr. Drew promptly paid each year up to the date of his bankruptcy, and the money thus realized had gone a large way toward supporting the seminary.

Mr. Drew, from an early age, identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church; in a more marked degree as his wealth accumulated. In his native village he erected a stone church at a cost of $20,000; also a church at Sharon, a few miles distant. To the church in New-York of which he was a member he contributed $50,000. But, it is in connection with the founding of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., that his name is most widely known in religious circles. At the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, Daniel Drew announced his intention of appropriating the sum of $500,000 in order to found the seminary. One hundred and fifty acres of land and appropriate buildings were purchased, other buildings were added, and the seminary was soon in successful operation. Mr. Drew always displayed the greatest interest in the institution, though he, very wisely, abstained from any personal interference in its government.

OTHER DEATHS.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston died at his country residence, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, on Wednesday afternoon. He was born at Tivoli, N. Y., in 1811. A son of John S. Livingston, who owned large estates at Tivoli, and large tracts of property in this City, he was one of the direct descendants of the famous Revolutionary patriot of that name, whose residence the British saluted with a cannon-ball on their way up the Hudson. John Swift Livingston, who was known during his lifetime as one of the largest land-owners on the Hudson River, lived at a homestead in Tivoli that still remains in the family, and is exhibited to tourists as a landmark. The old gentleman was proud of his ancestry, and had something akin to contempt for business life; but the two sons, Johnston and Cambridge, longed for a larger field of operations, and both came to New-York when the City was scarcely one-third as large as it is now to carve out careers for themselves. Mr. Cambridge Livingston, who had received his collegiate training at Union College, first turned his attention to civil engineering, but subsequently studied law and formed a partnership with Mr. Gifford, then a famous patent lawyer in Wall-street. His acquaintance with the late Prof. Morse turned the current of his life, and he entered into the plans of the needy artist with a fervid enthusiasm, and the first wires ever put up in the United States were erected with his money. His contribution to the success of telegraphy did not stop with this, however. His great wealth and large personal influence assisted in the introduction of many improvements, without which modern telegraphy could scarcely exist, and he was identified with nearly every advance in the development of the system since he became Director in the first company ever formed. When the movement for consolidation commenced, Mr. Livingston became a Director in the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was for years Secretary of that organization. He remained a Director until his death, but 12 or 15 years ago, upon retiring from active work, resigned his Secretaryship. At a later period he was elected a Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in which he was a large stockholder, which position he held until the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he parted with his interest and retired from the Directory. By the will of the late John C. Stevens, of Hoboken, he was left sole Executor of his vast property, and when he had completed the work devolved upon him to the satisfaction of all the interests concerned, he retired from active life and sought the seclusion of his country seat at Annandale. In religious affiliations Mr. Livingston was a firm, earnest, and active Episcopalian. During his 25 years' residence in this City he served as a Vestryman at Trinity, and did more than his full share of the work of the parish. His face was familiar in almost every haunt of struggling poverty; and even when he retired from City life he did not lose sight of his humble pensioners, but was in the habit of seeing them and inquiring into their wants every time he came to the City. But he always investigated his cases, and avoided indiscriminate almsgiving as a matter of principle. A man of fine feeling, generous and conscientious, with the courtly manners of a gentleman of the old school, no one was ever more beloved and trusted in his own circle of society than Cambridge Livingston. A clerical conference was scarcely considered complete without his presence, and he was always in his place at meetings of the Vestry. Mr. Livingston had been in feeble health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was a wasting gastric disease. He leaves a widow and two sons—Robert Cambridge and Murray Livingston—who succeed to his large fortune. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Tivoli.

VIOLLET LE-DUC.

Eugène Emmanuel Viollet Le-Duc, whose death is announced from Paris, has for many years been recognized as an authority in architecture and an engaging writer on architectural subjects. He was born in Paris, Jan. 27, 1814. Under the direction of A. Leclerc, he devoted himself specially to the study of the architecture of the Middle Ages, and afterward pursued the study in Italy, in 1836, of Greek and Roman art. Returning to his native country, he made a tour through France, designing some of the principal monuments in its cities. In 1840, M. Viollet Le-Duc was nominated with Lassus, inspector of the works of La Sainte-Chapelle, and in 1845 he was put in charge of the same. Still later he was intrusted with the work of restoring the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, and in 1846 was selected to be the architect of the Abbey of St. Denis, and was appointed Inspector-General of Diocesan Edifices in 1853. In 1863 and 1864 he was Professor of the History of Art and of Æsthetics in the School of Fine Arts. Besides the work of La Sainte-Chapelle and Notre Dame de Paris, M. Viollet Le-Duc was charged with the restoration of a great number of civil monuments, such as the fortification of Carcassone in 1849, and more recently of the Château of Pierrefonds. English translations of some of his numerous works have been published and read with interest, the best-known of which are "How to Build a House," 1874; "Annals of a Fortress," 1875, and "The Habitations of Man in all Ages," 1876. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second class in 1838, and of the first in 1855. Another medal was awarded to him by the Universal Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1849 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was made an officer of the order in 1858, and in 1869 was made Commander of the Legion. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Brussels in 1863, and of the Royal Academy of London in 1869, and he was also a member of the High Commission of the Universal Exposition in Paris. During the siege of Paris, M. Viollet Le-Duc was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Auxiliary Legion of Engineers, and took part, in that capacity, in the *direction of the forces in the city during all the* combats about Paris.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Mgr. De la Tour D'Auvergne-Lauraguais, Archbishop of Bourges.

William M. Baird, formerly President of the Philadelphia, New-York and New-Haven Transportation Company, died yesterday morning in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., the oldest Baptist minister in New-England, died yesterday morning in Boston at the age of 72. His last ministry was with the Somerset-Street Church, in Boston.

The Rev. D. R. Thomason, a writer for the religious press in this City for the last 10 years, and a well-known resident in Harlem, died on Tuesday, at the residence of his son, Dr. T. J. Thomason, in Perrinville, N. J., in the eighty-first year of his age. Educated for the ministry, Mr. Thomason passed many years of his active life in that profession. Some years ago an affection of the throat nearly extinguished his voice, and he turned his attention to writing for the religious papers, to which he became a valuable contributor. He also wrote works of fiction, enforcing religious truths, for the various publication societies with considerable success. His funeral took place yesterday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son.

SAN DOMINGO GOVERNMENT.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The Consul of the Republic of San Domingo has received a communication, dated Sept. 5, saying that the discretionary powers which the people had conferred upon Gen. Cesareo Guillermo had terminated. The Republic would return to the constitutional state. Peace prevailed.

The Holman Pad cured me of protracted Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Nervous Prostration, Fermentation, and severe pains in the stomach. Nine years' duration.
JOSEPH TAMARO,
No. 203 East Eighteenth-street.
—*Exchange.*

BILIOUS DISORDERS, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.—*Advertisement.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES will cure consumption, coughs, bronchitis, debility, &c.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Proceedings of the Massachusetts Republican and Butler Conventions; Work for Congress to do; The Birth of Republicanism; Connecticut's Battle-flag Celebration; President Hayes in Ohio; General Political News; Work of the Yellow Fever; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Richard's Teetotal Tonic, for Dyspepsia and nervousness. The best regulator of the liver and kidneys, and the safest and best brain and nerve tonic ever sold. It makes no drunkards. Depot 18 Vesey-st. Druggists sell it.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

DUNNING—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles E. Hall, D. D., W. SUMNER DUNNING to KATE WADSWORTH FOSTER, all of Brooklyn.

GOODWIN—WILDER.—At Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 18, by the Rev. H. B. Walbridge, D. D., ALMON GOODWIN to MAUD, daughter of the late John H. Wilder.

KOECHL—BALLUFF.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the residence of Paul Balluff, Mr. VICTOR KOECHL to Miss IDA BALLUFF.

LELAND—BROWN.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, WARREN LELAND, JR., and KATE A. BROWN. No cards.

McCLURE—CRANE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. W. Williams, D. D., WM. McCLURE to ELLA, daughter of the late Theodore Crane.

STUART—SLOAN.—On Thursday, the 18th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. WM. H. Scott, by the Rev. Mr. Bevan, E. O. STUART, of Springfield, Ohio, to Miss A. S. SLOAN, of this City.
☞ Springfield (Ohio) papers please copy.

WILLETS—JOSLIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, Flushing, Long Island, by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, ISAAC D. WILLETS and H. LOUISA JOSLIN.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 18, ELIZA BAILEY, widow of Edward Bailey, in her 84th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., from the residence of her brother, Henry Casmith, at Mamaroneck. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

BUNTING.—At Crosswicks, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 16, JACOB P. BUNTING, in the 84th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Bordentown upon arrival of 7:30 A. M. train from New-York.

CHARLOCK.—SARAH LOUISA, eldest daughter of Isaac and Henrietta C. Charlock.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 22 Vandam-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M. Interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

DUNHAM.—Suddenly, in New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1879, ROBERT B., son of Margaretta and the late W. S. Dunham, of Brooklyn.
The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DREW.—DANIEL, suddenly, on Thursday evening, in the 83d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORHAM.—At Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16, Capt. ADOLPHUS GORHAM, for many years a Captain on the old North River Line of steam-boats.
The remains will be temporarily deposited in the receiving-vault at St. George's Cemetery. Interment at Burlingham, Sullivan County.

HOLMES.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, 1879, SAMUEL HOLMES, late of New-York City, in the 81st year of his age.
His relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will be from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 1:45 o'clock.

HUMBERT.—On the 17th September, 1879, DR. WM. H. HUMBERT.
Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church of Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, at — o'clock A. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

ISELTON.—"Gone home," Wednesday, Sept. 17, JANE A., wife of James R. Iselton, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 144 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 2 P. M. Friends are invited.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 16, Mrs. JERUSHA EDWARDS, aged 88 years, widow of William Lewis, late of New-York.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, Theo. L. Lewis, No. 200 President-st.

LENT.—On Thursday morning, the 18th inst., CATHARINE B., wife of George B. Lent, and daughter of the late Morgan Carpenter, in the 57th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 55 North Clinton-st., Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879, at Annandale-on-the-Hudson, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, of this City, in the 68th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, after the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 8 A. M. The relatives and friends, the Vestry of Trinity Church, and Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MOON.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, SARAH MOON.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 736 5th-st.

NEALE.—At his residence, in Boston, Thursday morning, the Rev. Dr. ROLLIN H. NEALE, aged 71 years.

PATTEN.—On the 14th inst., at White Hall, Penn., JAMES A. PATTEN, youngest son of Jonathan T. Patten, of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

PRATT.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, JOHN M. PRATT, aged 57.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 472 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 21st, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Hartford, Conn. Friends will please omit flowers.

WESTRAY.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, 17th, ALICE, second daughter of Fletcher and Anne Westray.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 East 34th-st., Friday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WEISS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 17th, PERRIN H. WEISS, in the 44th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 149 Clifton-place, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—At Babylon, Long Island, Sept. 18, LAURA T., wife of Dr. Geo. A. Wilson.
Interment in Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for France, direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre, and at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and 5:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. Mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 16. The mails for Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Sept. 16. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 17 and 20. The mails for Hayti, Jamaica, and Maracaibo leave New-York Sept. 18. The mails for Porto Rico, direct, leave New-York Sept. 20. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Sept. 20. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Sept. 20. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 29. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 4.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1879.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WATER OBTAINED BY TUBE WELLS, UNDER GREEN'S PATENT.
Large consumers of Croton and Ridgewood address
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
No. 235 Broadway, New-York.
All parties infringing this patent will be prosecuted.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av., near 29th-st. Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to gentlemen only.

R. D. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—Post Building, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

T. M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANSING WORKS, No. 326 7th-av. Send for circulars.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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Clever and readable.—*Sunday Times, London.*

One of the most delightful novels of the day. The characters are life-like, and the interest never flags.—*Court Journal, London.*

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LATEST ISSUES.

	CTS.
71. The Life of Charles James Mathews	15
72. Moy O'Brien. By "Melusine"	10
73. Framley Parsonage. By Anthony Trollope	15
74. The Afghan's Knife. By R. A. Sterndale	15
75. The Two Miss Flemings	15

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UNITED STATES DIGEST. New Series, Vol. 9. (Annual for 1878.) Sheep, $6.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This club will meet at No. 205 8th-av. THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addressed by the Hon. CHARLES A. DUEL and the Hon. JOHN R. PERRY. CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
GEORGE CAVANAGH, Secretary.

THE CORNELL AND HOSKINS CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will hold a meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, 19th inst., at the hall, corner of 8th-av. and 47th-st. Immediately after the meeting of the District Association at the same place, all citizens of the district favorable to the election of the Republican State ticket are invited to attend and sign the roll of membership.
JACOB HESS, President.
FRANK S. MARTIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Fifth-Avenue Hall, corner 47th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
A. J. DITTENHOEFER, President.
ROBT. O. M. FORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s R., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4½s R., '91.
$10,000....102⅞	$9,000....102	2,000..b.c.104⅞
20,000..b.c.102⅞	50,000..b.c.100⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 18.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further decrease in the volume of business, but the dealings were well distributed. Early in the day the market was very irregular, and lower prices generally prevailed, the Granger shares being particularly weak. Subsequently a firm feeling prevailed, and under steady buying an advance of ¼ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. was recorded. The Northern Pacific shares were conspicuously strong on purchases supposed to be for the account of Philadelphia speculators. The coal stocks were firm throughout the day, and at the close became even buoyant. The Grangers, during the afternoon, recovered the early decline, but in the final sales were again rather weak. The trunk line stocks were quiet. Among the miscellaneous shares, Quicksilver preferred was weak and Canton buoyant.

The transactions aggregated 177,320 shares, including 21,970 New-Jersey Central, 20,368 Northern Pacific, 19,663 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 17,800 North-western, 14,375 Lake Shore, 13,800 St. Paul, 9,095 Iron Mountain, 8,940 Erie, 8,400 Kansas and Texas, 7,800 Wabash, 6,314 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 5,450 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,000 Sutro Tunnel, 2,560 Pacific Mail, 2,525 Kansas City and Northern, 2,445 Union Pacific, 2,200 Canton, 2,000 Quicksilver, 1,830 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,600 St. Louis and San Francisco, 1,565 Western Union, 1,175 Caribou, and 1,100 American District Telegraph.

North-western common declined from 81⅜ to 80½, rallied to 80⅞, and reacted to 80⅝; the preferred rose from 99⅜ to 100⅜, and later sold at 99⅞; St. Paul common declined from 66⅝ to 65⅞, rose to 66⅜, and closed at 66½; the preferred advanced from 98¼ to 98⅜; Lake Shore from 90 to 91¼; Michigan Central from 82⅞ to 83¼; the last named reacted to 83 at the close; Erie fell off a fraction, the common selling down to 26⅛, and the preferred touching 49½; Union Pacific fell off from 84 to 83⅞, rose to 84¼, and reacted to 83¾; Wabash advanced from 41⅝ to 42¼, declined to 41¼, and closed at 41⅝; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern rose from 24⅛ to 24⅞, and preferred from 59 to 59¼, but the former afterward reacted to 24⅜, and the latter declined to 58¾; Kansas and Texas rose from 16⅝ to 17½. C. C. and I. C. from 8⅜ to 8½; Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 23⅞ to 24⅝, reacted to 24, and closed at 24¼; the preferred rose from 52¼ to 52⅝, fell off to 52, advanced to 53, reacted to 52, and closed at 52⅝; Iron Mountain rose from 39⅝ to 39⅞, fell off to 39¼, advanced to 40⅝, and closed at 40½; Keokuk and Des Moines sold at 12⅝@13⅜ for the common, and at 32½ for the preferred; Northern Pacific rose from 22 to 24⅛, fell off to 22⅝, and recovered to 23⅜, while the preferred advanced from 49 to 51⅜, and reacted to 50¾; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette declined from 7⅛ to 6⅛, and recovered to 6⅞; Pacific of Missouri declined 3 ₱ cent., to 6; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 59⅜ to 60⅜; New-Jersey Central from 52 to 53⅛; Delaware and Hudson from 47⅜ to 48⅜; Morris and Essex from 90⅝ to 91; Western Union sold at 93¼@93½; American District declined from 65½ to 64½; Pacific Mail fell off from 21⅛ to 21¼, and rose to 21¾; Quicksilver common declined from 14 to 13¾, and preferred from 50¼ to 46, with a subsequent recovery in the latter to 47½; Canton advanced from 46 to 50, and reacted to 48½. Among investment shares, Rock Island rose to 141¼; Illinois Central sold at 91½; Pittsburg at 101, and Chicago and Alton at 95⅜.

The Money market continued easy, and call borrowers experienced no difficulty in supplying their wants at 5@6 ₱ cent. during the greater portion of the day, while at the close there were liberal offerings of capital at 4 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5@6 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York to-day at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜ off, selling ¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅜ discount, selling ⅛ par; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛ discount; bank, ⅛ discount; St. Louis, $1 discount; Chicago, steady and firm, ⅛ discount buying, 1-10 premium selling; Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols steady at London at 97⅝@97⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. for 4½s, which sold at 108½, and declined ⅛ ₱ cent. for both 5s and 4s, the former selling at 105¾ and the latter at 104⅜. At the close 4s recovered to 104½. Erie securities declined ¼@1 ₱ cent., the common stock selling at 27½, preferred at 51 @51¼, consolidated Seconds at 76½, and funded 5s at 74½; New-Jersey Central advanced from 54¼ to 54½; Pennsylvania fell off from 44 to 43⅝; Reading from 19 to 18⅝, but the latter closed at 18½; Illinois Central was steady at 94½. The Bank of England discount rate remains 2 ₱ cent. The Bank gained £384,000 bullion for the week ending yesterday, and £38,000 additional on balance to-day. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is 59½ ₱ cent., against 58 5-16 ₱ cent. last week. At Paris, Rentes were slightly higher, closing at 83f. 82½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and without any change in either the asking or selling rates from those current yesterday.

Government bonds were dull, and the changes in prices were unimportant. In railroad mortgages an active business was transacted, and higher prices generally prevailed. New-Jersey Central convertible assented rose from 98 to 99½; do. consolidated assented from 98½ to 99½; Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts from 98 to 99; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 79¼ to 79½; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented from 75¼ to 77¼; do. Seconds from 32 to 32¾; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 94¼ to 96; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts from 47⅜ to 47⅝; do. currency 6s from 23⅛ to 24¼; the last named afterward reacted to 23⅝; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off to 73¼ and rose to 73¾, while do. gold 7s advanced from 111¼ to 111½; St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, sold up to 57; Cincinnati and Springfield First, guaranteed by C. C. C. and I., to 98½; Union Pacific land grants to 114; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 90¼; the C., C. and I. C. issues were firm; Alton and Terre Haute Second, preferred fell off to 87¼; Canada Southern Firsts to 86½; Northern Missouri Firsts to 111½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 112½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated to 68; and Wabash consolidated convertible, ex coupon, to 85. A sale of East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Firsts, which sold at 102¾ about a week ago, was reported at 96. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols were firm, and advanced to 38½; District of Columbia 3.65s were steady at 84; Virginia consolidated, second series, sold at 40.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1879.

Receipts	$1,524,704 06
Payments	4,742,292 27
Balance, coin	141,474,458 65
Balance, note	29,484,264 89

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102	102
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81¾	$4 81½@$4 81¾
New-York Central	119	119
Harlem	156	156
Rock Island	140	141¼
N. Y., N. H. and H.	155⅜	155⅜
United R. R. of New-Jersey	146½	146½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	114⅝	114⅝
Panama	160	160
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	100⅜	101
Illinois Central	91½	91½
Chicago and Alton	95	95⅜
Erie	26½	26¼
Erie pref.	50	49½
Lake Shore	90¼	91½
Canada Southern	62½	62½
Wabash	41⅝	41⅝
North-western	81⅜	80⅝
North-western pref.	99⅞	99⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	66⅝	66½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	98⅜	98⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	59⅜	60⅜
New-Jersey Central	52½	53⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	48⅛	48⅛
Morris and Essex	90⅝	91
Michigan Central	83	83
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	45	45
Union Pacific	84	83⅞
Kansas Pacific	72	72
C., C., C. and I.	52	52
C., C. and I. C.	8¼	8½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	24¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	52¼	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅝	17½
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	49	49
St. Louis and San Francisco	14⅞	14⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	18⅝	18⅝
St. Louis and San Fran. 1st pref.	43⅜	44
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	24⅛	24⅜
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref.	59	58¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16⅝	17⅛
Iron Mountain	39⅝	40½
Louisville and Nashville	58½	58½
Northern Pacific	22	22⅞
Northern Pacific pref.	49	50⅜
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	55	55
Western Union	93⅜	93¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	35½	35½
Pacific Mail	21⅛	21⅝
Quicksilver	13½	13¾
Quicksilver pref.	50¼	47½
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3½
Adams Express	100¼	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100	100
American Express	48⅝	48⅝
United States Express	42	43⅛
New-York Elevated	124¾	124¾
Metropolitan Elevated	113⅛	112
Manhattan Elevated	44¼	44¼

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Rock Island	141¼	141	300
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	114⅝	114⅝	100
Pittsburg	101	101	225
Illinois Central	91½	91½	400
Chicago & Alton	95⅜	95⅜	100
Erie	26½	26	8,840
Erie pref.	49½	49½	100
Lake Shore	91¼	90½	14,375
Wabash	42¼	41¼	7,800
North-western	81⅜	80½	17,800
North-western pref.	100⅜	99⅜	3,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	66⅜	65⅞	11,900
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	98⅜	98¼	1,900
Del., Lack. & Western	60⅜	59⅜	19,663
New-Jersey Central	53⅛	52	21,970
Del. & Hudson Canal	48⅜	47⅜	500
Morris & Essex	91	90⅝	782
Michigan Central	83¼	82⅞	550
Chic., St. Paul & Minn.	45	45	250
Union Pacific	84¼	83⅞	2,445
C. C. & Ind. Central	8½	8⅜	500
Han. & St. Joseph	24⅝	24	1,950
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	53	52	3,500
Ohio & Mississippi	17½	17⅛	1,630
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	49	48⅞	200
St. L. & San Francisco	14⅞	14⅝	200
St. L. & S. F. pref.	18⅝	18⅝	700
St. L. & S. F. 1st pref.	44	44	700
St. L., K. C. & N.	24⅞	24	1,125
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	59¼	58¾	1,400
Mo., Kan. & Texas	17½	17	8,400
Iron Mountain	40⅝	39¼	9,095
Louisville & Nashville	58½	58½	400
Northern Pacific	24⅛	22	11,250
Northern Pacific pref.	51⅜	49	9,118
B. C. R. & N.	55	55	100
Western Union	93½	93¼	1,565
Pacific Mail	21¾	21⅛	2,560
Quicksilver	14	13¾	300
Quicksilver pref.	49	46	1,700
Sutro Tunnel	3⅜	3½	3,000
Adams Express	100¼	100	330
United States Express	43⅛	43⅛	123
Metropolitan Elevated	113	113	184
Am. Dist. Telegraph	65½	64½	1,100
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	7⅛	6⅛	6,314
Canton	50	47	2,200
Keokuk & Des Moines	13⅜	12⅝	218
Standard Mining Co.	30⅛	30	680
Caribou Mining Co.	5⅛	4⅞	1,175
Pullman Palace Car Co.	94⅝	94¼	225
Total sales			177,320

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121¾@123	
United States 5s, 1880, registered	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅜	105
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅜	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102½	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅞	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	101⅞	102

The following were the closing rates of foreign Exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	482½@ ..	481½@481¾
Demand	484½@ ..	483½@483⅝
Cable transfers	485 @ ..	484 @ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	479½@480¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	482½@482¾
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	521⅞@523⅛	523¾@524⅜
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	521¼@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	526⅞@528¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	524⅜@526¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	523⅛@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	522½@523½	523¾@524⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525⅝	525 @526¼
Demand	522½@523¾	523¾@525
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94 @ 94⅛	93⅞@ 94
Demand	94⅝@ 94⅞	94½@ 94⅝
Commercial	.. @ ..	93½@ 93¾
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	93⅞@ 94⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$93,406,002
Balances	4,328,496

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	40	N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107½
Ala. 5s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	106
Ala. 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	116
Ala. 8s, '88	30	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	120
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	120
Ala. class A, 2 to 5	53	N. C. 6s, o., '86-98	22½
Ala. class B, 5s	72½	N. C. 6s, o., A. O.	22½
Ala. class C, 2 to 5	55½	N. C. N. C. R. 6s '83-4-5	107½
Ark. 6s, fd. '99	5	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	87½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	1	N. C. N. C. R. A. O.	107½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	1	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	87½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	1	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	7½
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	1	N. C. f. a., '68-98	7½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	1	N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	13½
Conn. 6s, '83-4	107	N. C. n., A. O., '92-8	13½
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100¼	N. C. C. R.	1
Ill. c. 6s, '79	100	N. C. sp. t., cl. 1, '98-9	2½
Ill. w. l.	100	N. C. sp. t., cl. 2	2½
La. 6s	15	N. C. sp. t., cl. 3	2⅜
La. 6s, n.	15	Ohio 6s, '81	103⅛
La. 6s, n. fq. d.	15	Ohio 6s, '86	110
La. 7s, py.	15	R. I. 6s, '93-9	112
La. 8s, lev.	15	S. C. 6s	55
La. 8s, lev.	15	S. C. 6s, J. J.	15
La. 8s, lev., '75	15	S. C. 6s, A. O.	15
La. 7s, cn.	37¾	S. C. f. a., '66	15
Mich. 6s	103	S. C. l. c., '89, J. J.	40
Mich. 7s	114	S. C. l. c., '89, A. O.	40
Mo. 6s, due '82-3	101⅛	S. C. 7s, '88	15
Mo. 6s, due '86	103⅛	S. C. nfd.	1½
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	30⅜
Mo. 6s, due '88	105	Va. 6s, o.	29
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	105	Va. 6s, n., '66	28
Mo. 6s, a. u., due '92	104	Va. 6s, n., '67	25
Mo. 6s, fd. due '94-5	107	Va. 6s, cn.	81⅛
M., H. & St. J., due '86	104	Va. 6s, xmc.	58⅛
M., H. & St. J., due '87	104½	D. C. 3.65s, '24	83
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 18.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	120	
United Railroads of New-Jersey	147	148
Pennsylvania Railroad	43	43½
Reading Railroad	18	18½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	43	43⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	42	43
Northern Pacific	23¼	23⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	50⅛	50⅜
Northern Central Railroad	23	23½
Lehigh Navigation	32⅝	32⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6¼	6⅜
Hestonville Railway	18⅝	18⅝
Central Transportation	45	45¼

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	20½	Mexican	37¾
Alta	6½	Ophir	41¼
Belcher	4½	Overman	9½
Best & Belcher	18	Raymond & Ely	21.32
Bullion	6	Savage	14⅞
California	5	Sierra Nevada	47
Chollar	6⅜	Union Consolidated	72⅛
Consolidated Virginia	5	Yellow Jacket	16⅝
Eureka Consolidated	20	Bodie	11
Exchequer	5⅜	Potosi	5¼
Gould & Curry	11⅞	Imperial	1⅜
Grand Prize	2½	Martin White	2⅛
Hale & Norcross	14¼	Mono	7
Julia Consolidated	4⅛	Independence	2
Justice	4	Consolidated Pacific	6⅜

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	3⅛	Cin., San. & Clev.	8⅛
Boston Land	3⅜	Eastern R. R.	17½
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	113½	Pueb. & Ark. Valley	60
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	112	Calumet & Hecla	199½
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	110⅜	Copper Falls	1
Atch. & Top. l. es.	108¼	Duncan Silver	3⅜
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	79	Franklin	10⅜
Hartford & Erie 7s	33 15-16	International	40c.
Atch. & Top. R. R.	100	Pewabic	2
Boston & Albany R. R.	137¼	Quincy	15½
Boston & Maine R. R.	118	Ridge	2⅞
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	118½	Silver Islet	26⅜
Cin., C., Dub. & Minn.	55⅜		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat opened weak, but fluctuated and became strong; at the close it was about 3c. higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring $1 01; No. 2 do. 96c.@96⅛c. cash; 97½c. October; 98½c. November; 96⅝c. all the year; sales at 94½c.@97⅝c. October; 95½c.@99c. November; No. 3 do. 90½c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn active, firm, and higher at 34⅝c.@34⅞c. cash; 35⅜c. October; 34⅞c. November; 33½c. all the year; 35⅞c.@35⅜c. May; Rejected, 33⅛c. Oats active, firm, and higher at 24⅛c. cash; 25c. October; 26c. November; Rejected, 21c.@22c. Rye stronger at 53½c. Barley stronger at 76c. cash. Flax-seed, $1 20@$1 24. Pork strong and higher at $8 65 cash; $8 65@$8 67½ October; $7 95@$8 November; $8 12½@$8 27½ January. Lard excited and higher, at $5 95 cash; $5 97½@$6 October; $5 62½@$5 65 November and January, closing strong at the outside price. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $3 50; Clear Rib, $5 15; Clear Sides, $5 20. Eggs steady; Strictly fresh, 15½c.@16c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 282,000 bushels; Corn, 256,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 305,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat excited and higher at 97½c. October; 99½c. November; Bid sold at 99⅝c. November. Corn strong and higher at 35½c. bid, October; 35⅜c. November. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork firmer at $8 67½ October. Lard strong and higher at $6 02½ October; $5 65 January.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales, 950 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat—Spring grades in fair inquiry; prices firm; sales, 20,600 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 10; 1,200 bushels Green Bay Club, $1 04½. Corn in improved demand; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 41c.; 3,500 bushels High Mixed do., to arrive, at 42c. Oats steady and in moderate request; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 28c.; 1 car do. at 29c. Barley steady; sales, 7 cars Canadian on private terms. Rye neglected. Mill-feed and Corn-meal fairly active at unchanged quotations. Timothy-seed in good inquiry, but lower; sales, 600 bags at $2 30@$2 40. Cloverseed quiet. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights firm at yesterday's advance; quoted—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Rye, 8¼c., to New-York; Pine Lumber, to Albany, $3 75, to New-York, $5 50 ₱ 1,000; Staves to New-York, $1 80 ₱ ton over tolls; Coal to Schenectady offered at $1 40 over tolls. Railroad Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c., to New-York. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 120 bbls.; Wheat, 55,800 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels. By Railroad—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 15,500 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 256,700 bushels; Corn, 146,600 bushels. To Gosport—Wheat, 1,500 bushels. By Railroad—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 36,500 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Flour active, firm, and higher; Double Extra Fall, $4 40@$4 65; Treble Extra do., $4 70@$4 80; Family, $4 90@$4 95; choice to fancy, $5@$5 50. Wheat active, firm, and higher both for milling and speculation; No. 2 Red Fall, 98½c.@99¼c. cash; 98½c.@$1 00¼ October; 99¼c.@$1 01¼ November; $1 00⅞@$1 02⅛ December; No. 3 do., 95½c. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 32c.@32⅝c. cash; 32½c.@32⅝c. October; 31¼c. November; 30½c.@30⅝c. all the year. Oats stronger; 24c. cash; 24⅛c. November. Rye excited and higher at 51½c.@52c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, 70c.@75c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork higher at $8 85@$8 90. Lard higher at $5 90. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $3 40; Clear Rib, $5 05@$5 10; Clear Sides, $5 25. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; Clear Rib, $5 65; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@6c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Flour strong. Wheat in active demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 04½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 04⅜; November, $1 04⅜; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and October, $1 04⅞; September, $1 04⅜; November, $1 04⅞; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 04⅞; Western Amber, $1 03⅞ do., October, $1 04; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 05½. Corn firm; High Mixed, 38½c.; No. 2, spot and October, 38c.; No. 2 White, 48½c.; Rejected, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25½c.; No. 2 White, 28c. Market closed—Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 05⅞; September and October, $1 05⅞; November, $1 06⅞. Amber Michigan, spot, $1 05½ bid; sales—September, $1 05⅛; October, $1 06⅛; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 05½. Corn firm; No. 2, 38¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 135,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 156,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Flour stronger; Family, $4 75@$5 75. Wheat active, firm, and higher at 98c.@$1 03; receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 21,000 bushels. Corn inactive at 37½c. Oats easier, but not quotably lower; held at 25c.@29c. Rye active, firm, and higher at 59c.@60c. Barley in good demand; Prime Fall, 75c. Pork in improved demand at $8 75 bid, $9 asked. Lard strong and higher; current make, $5 90; held at $6 at the close. Bulk-meats excited and higher; Shoulders held at 3⅝c.; Short Rib sold at 5⅛c.; Short Clear held at 5½c. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Whisky in active demand and firmer, but not quotably higher, at $1 05. Butter and Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, with a fair demand; common, $2 60@$3 30; light, $3 50@$3 70; packing, $3 60@$3 80; butchers', $3 80@$3 85; receipts, 1,259 head; shipments, 390 head.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Flour very firm and active; sales, 500 bbls. White at $5 12½. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1 Yellow, 42c.; High Mixed, 40½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 40c.; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Wheat excited and higher; Extra White Michigan, $1 07; No. 1 White do., $1 06; September, $1 06 asked; October, $1 06; November, $1 06¾; December, $1 07⅞; Amber Michigan, $1 05 bid, $1 06 asked. Oats very firm and scarce; No. 1 White, 30⅛c.; No. 2 White, 28½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 28½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27⅞c. Clover-seed in good demand; prime, $4 35; choice, $4 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 3,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, none.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Flour firmer. Wheat opened easier, declined ⅛c., and closed excited; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 04; do. soft, 99½c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98⅞c. cash and September; 98⅜c. October; 99¾c. November; No. 3 do., 91c.; No. 4 do., 87c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 34½c. Oats quiet and firmer; No. 2, 23½c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 54½c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, 66c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $8 50, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, $5 90. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 87,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Flour in good demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at previous prices. Wheat steady; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Duluth Spring, $1 11; White and Red State held at $1 07@$1 08; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 05. Corn scarce; High Mixed Toledo, 48c. Oats quiet; Mixed State held at 30c.; White State, 31c. Barley dull; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 75c. Rye quiet; Canada held at 60c., in bond. Corn-meal, $19 bolted, $18 50 unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $12; Shipstuffs, 13; Middlings, $16 ₱ ton. Canal Freights nominally higher on Grain; Lumber, $2 to Albany, $3 00 to New-York. Receipts—Lumber, 368,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Lumber, 480,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Red and Amber, 96c. Corn steady; White, 45c.; Mixed, 38½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; White, 27c.; Mixed, 25½c. Rye firmer at 58c. Provisions excited; sellers have withdrawn their stocks. Pork, $8 75. Lard firm; choice Leaf, in tcs., 8c.; do., in kegs, 8½c. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, 3⅝c.; Clear Rib, $5 40; Clear Sides, $5 65. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Corn-meal quiet at $2 35@$2 40. Bulk-meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, loose, 3⅜c.; packed, 4c. Bacon higher; Shoulders dull at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Coffee in fair demand and higher; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 12½c.@16⅛c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛c. discount; bankers' sterling, $4 85½.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Petroleum in good demand and firm and unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Printing Cloth market has been fairly active in demand, but sales have been light at 3⅞c. cash for 64 squares, and 3⅝c. as the nominal price of 60x56 Cloths in the absence of sales at a lower figure.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet, 26c. Resin dull; Strained, 97½c.; good Strained, 97½c. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 60. Tar steady, 90c. Corn steady; prime White, 53c.; Mixed, 53c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 104⅜; Erie, 27½; do. Second Consols, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 43⅝; Reading, 18⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 82f. 30c. for the account.

3 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 58 5-16 ₱ cent., is now 59½ ₱ cent.

3:15 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £384,000 during the past week.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 104⅜; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 108½; new 5s, 105¾; Erie, 27½; do. Second Consols, 75½; Reading, 18⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £38,000. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes, 83f. 82½c. for the account.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 32½c. for checks.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 28,700,000f. during the past week.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 10,520,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Pork — Prime Mess — Eastern dull at 52s.; Western dull at 47s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 30s.; Short Rib steady at 31s.; Long Clear steady at 28s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 29s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 36s.; Shoulders dull at 21s. Beef—India Mess, none in the market; Extra Mess steady at 89s.; prime Mess, none in the market. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 31s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 32s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 22s. Resin—Common dull at 4s.; fine firmer at 11s. 6d. Cheese—American choice firmer at 43s. Lard-oil steady at 33s. Flour—Extra State steady at 25s. 6d. Wheat—Spring, No. 3 steady at 8s. 10d.; Spring No. 2 steady at 9s. 2d.; new Western Winter steady at 9s. 7d.; new Southern Winter steady at 9s. 8d. Corn—Mixed steady at 4s. 11½d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 29s. Resin—Common, at London, dull at 4s. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 21s. 6d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,900 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 31-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6⅜d.

LONDON, Sept. 18—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6⅞d.@6⅞d. ₱ gallon.

6 P. M.—Sperm-oil, £53@£54 ₱ ton.

HAMBURG, Sept. 18.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 34 marks ₱ 100 lb.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—Petroleum, 18¾f. for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 82f. ₱ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Sept. 18.—Petroleum, 7 marks 35 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Spanish Gold, 237@237½; exchange unchanged and nominal. Sugar unchanged; nothing doing, nominal.

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

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THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK. LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities. PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure. EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

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W. D. SEARLS, Assistant Secretary.

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MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers, NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

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Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.—This property having been sold away from us on the 10th inst., in a way, and at a price that will give us nothing, we hereby call a meeting of our fellow-bondholders, to take place at the office of Wm. G. McDowell, Banker, Room No. 11 Coal and Iron Exchange, No. 17 Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of September. The object of the meeting is to discuss the situation and decide if we have a remedy.

(Signed) C. S. TITUS, CHAS. A. TAGGART, WM. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1st, 1879. }

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October next. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 15th of September to the 1st of October next, both days inclusive.

W. BANNEY, Secretary.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1879. }

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1879, upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Oct. 1 next to the shareholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of Oct. 2 next.

J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

NEWSPAPERS.

DR. WILD ON BEECHER AND TALMAGE—Where the Ten Lost Tribes Are. Read the CHAMPION, No. 132 Nassau-st., 3 cents; yearly, $1. Best American Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS.—MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, proprietors of the Scientific American. Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

INSTRUCTION.

Mademoiselle de Janon, SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Boys' class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1. Mlle. de Janon will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school its efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. Opens Sept. 22. Twenty-fourth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college or business.

The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

HENRY M. ALEXANDER,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS,	CALVIN E. KNOX,
HENRY N. BEERS,	THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
JOHN BROOKS,	HENRY P. MARSHALL,
Rev. D. B. COE, D. D.,	ORSON D. MUNN,
BENJAMIN CURTIS,	WM. H. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY,	Judge VAN VORST,
JAMES W. GILLIES,	RALPH WELLS,
PARKER HANDY,	CHARLES H. WARD.

Rates moderate. No extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 63 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Studio, English and German Kindergarten. Separate Department for Young Boys. 21, 23 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., N. Y. AUTUMN TERM BEGINS OCT. 1, 1879. The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, At SING SING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, and Fencing. A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen Sept. 17. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S CLASS FOR BOYS.—This class prepares boys thoroughly for the best colleges. There are three vacancies for next year. Fall term begins Sept. 24. For further particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d-st., after Sept. 12. References: President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College, &c., &c., &c.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 102 EAST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. R. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford, Head Master of Collegiate Department. Students prepared for business, scientific schools, and the best colleges in America and Europe. One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park and places of interest.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y. FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement. Buildings elegant. A home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 10, 1879. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

ARNOLD SCHOOL. NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV. C. A. MILES, A. M., PRINCIPAL. COMMENCES SEPT. 15. Pupils prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form; spacious gymnasium; hot lunch if desired. For further information apply to Principal between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 539-543 FIFTH-AVENUE. Reopens Sept. 15. Principals, late (1865-1877) Head Masters of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Of nine pupils admitted to College or Scientific School in June, one received a condition. Thorough training in Primary and Commercial Departments. French and German without extra charge. Gymnasium with careful instructor.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green) will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, at No. 1 5th-av. This school, established in 1816, continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39TH-ST.—This school of preparation for college or for mercantile life (with a Primary Department) opens its sixteenth year Sept. 22. References of the highest character given. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens SEPT. 28. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Chas. Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles P. Bush, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. N. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN. (OPENS SEPT. 10.) Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Thorough teaching in all languages; daily lectures; French and English spoken within six months; solfege, drawing, water-color, pastel, without charge.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-HAVEN, CONN. The seventh year begins Sept. 22. Circulars sent upon application.

578. FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL. 578. Corner of 47th Street, opposite Windsor Hotel. Reopens Sept. 15th, 1879. E. A. Gibbens, PRINCIPALS. D. Beach, Jr. Rooms open for inspection, circulars, etc., from 9 until 2 daily.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. No. 210 West 42d-st., for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professional classes in architectural and mechanical drawing, reopen Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Professor Naval Academy.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 60TH-ST., Central Park, (late No. 79 West 53d-st.,) the Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal; boys carefully fitted for college or business; Primary Department; the 50th school year begins Sept. 15. Call or send for circular.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA REOPENS HER English and French Boarding-school for young ladies, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17; superior advantages in all departments; terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Address the Principal.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 25. A few boarders taken. Send for circulars. Drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and sewing included in the course.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A LADY HAVING a private school up town will receive into her home and take entire charge of a family of children or young girls. Address M. M., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST. The Misses PERINE will reopen their English and French School for young ladies and little girls Sept. 30. The number of resident pupils limited to three.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, REMOVED to No. 55 West 55th-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. A Kindergarten will be organized later.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., commences Sept. 18; pupils receiving the certificate of the Principal may enter Vassar College without further examination.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, (BRIDGEPORT, Conn.,) for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 17, 1879; preparation for college a specialty. Anne J. Stoud, Marianna R. Slade, Cornelia Knowles Fitch.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 1,323 BROADWAY.—A select school for boys. Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, Lockwood's, and Randolph's.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for both sexes; we excel in healthfulness, convenience, discipline, thorough teaching, home comforts, and moderate charges.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH instruction, handsomely-furnished rooms, good table, home privileges; best references. Yonkers-on-Hudson. T. F. LEIGHTON, (Yale,) Principal.

MISS ANNA LAMB'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES and young boys. Kindergarten reopened Sept. 22. No. 116 East 56th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., reopens Sept. 25.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; open Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

MADAME EDMONDS-FABRICI WILL REopen her School for Children Sept. 25. Call or send for Circular, No. 37 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for catalogue to the Principal, Rev. A. G. Chambers.

A MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR 25 BOYS. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS, FOR PARENTS.—Free personally; mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN'S, 30 East 14th-st.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

MISS M. BRUYN, NO. 114 WEST 23D-ST., will reopen her English and French School Sept. 22.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 121 West 43d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 339 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

116TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 15TH.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June last will present themselves at the same time.

The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, at 9:30 A. M., at which time all students will attend for matriculation.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any of the five courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Palæontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will present themselves at the school building on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June last will present themselves at the same time and place.

The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, AT 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs. President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 608 Fifth-ave. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 25. The most eminent Professors and Lecturers engaged. Mr. La Lande will take charge of those pupils in French who prefer the Sauveur method. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, On Central Park, New-York City. For boys and young men from 7 to 20. Prepares them for all colleges, scientific schools, West Point, Naval Academy, and business; French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly; new building erected purposely—a model of its kind; the prospectus contains full details. Twenty-fifth year will begin on Sept. 18 next. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 W. 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. NO. 32 W. 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School. MONDAY, SEPT. 29. NO. 34 W. 40TH-ST. GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio; Private class for young boys. Classical Department.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, NO. 1,481 BROADWAY, reopens Oct. 5; French, German, Italian, Spanish, by the natural method; Greek and Latin by Prof. Timayenis. Prof. A. Lalande, Director of the French Department of this school. Refers to Prof. F. Bocher, (Harvard University,) Baron Shiskin, (Russian Ambassador,) and the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., &c. Circulars on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. (Founded 1857.) NO. 615 WEST 57TH-ST. Family and day school for young ladies and children. CHARGES REDUCED. Year begins Sept. 25, 1879. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, } Principals.

HELLENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 1,481 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 25. T. T. Timayenis, Ph. D., National University of Athens, Principal.—Students thoroughly prepared for college, and in much less time than is usual in American schools. English branches and mathematics by an American graduate A. M. Catalogues sent on application.

MADAME C. MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25, 1879. French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick, modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Prin.

MME. DE SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The Departments of Arts and Science open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17; candidates will be examined Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 10 A. M. Tuition free. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489 5TH-AV.—Forty-first year begins Sept. 24; applicants classified 22d and 23d; special advantages for classic or scientific course; also, music, painting, and drawing; has academic department; boarders accommodated. Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV., WILL REOPEN OCT. 11.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE. NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and little girls removed to No. 348 Madison-av., between 44th and 45th sts., with enlarged accommodations. Reopens Sept. 25; separate department for very young scholars.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st., reopens Sept. 24; thorough methods in English and French; department for boys under 13. Four young ladies will be received as members of the family.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 397 5th-av., near 37th-st., REOPENS SEPT. 25. Miss Richmond can be seen at the rooms, during the usual hours, after Sept. 16.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Oct. 1, at No. 47 East 21st-st. She will also receive into her family a limited number of pupils.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 45th-st., reopens Sept. 22. Separate department for YOUNG LADIES and little girls. BOYS' DEPARTMENT as usual. Thorough instruction; careful training. English, French, German, and Latin taught.

DANCING.—MR. P. H. REILLY, WHO COMPOSED and introduced the "Reilly Lanciers" at Saratoga, reopens his school for dancing and deportment MONDAY, Sept. 15, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Send stamp for circular.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST. Miss AYRES will reassemble her classes in English, French, and German, for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS M. A. CLARK, No. 107 East 35th-st., near Park-av., English and French School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 24. Circulars as above.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST., REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL RESUME their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 216 West 38th-st., New-York, Sept. 17.

J. H. MORSE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 23; gymnasium and drawing free. Circulars at Putnam's bookstore, No. 182 5th-av.

MRS. AND MISS ROBERTS'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and Kindergarten for children reopen Sept. 22, at No. 991 6th-av., corner of 55th-st. Children received as boarders have special care.

MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH (formerly Mlle. N. D'Oremieulx and Miss Keith) will reopen their French Boarding and Day School, No. 277 Madison-av., corner 40th-st., Sept. 25, 1879.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, with KINDERGARTEN, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner 63d-st. Reopens Sept. 17.

LIMITED CLASS FOR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; young men prepared for college as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness; commence Sept. 22. J. A. BROWNING, A. M., No. 64 Madison-av.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway. Year begins Sept. 22. Residence, No. 54 East 81st-st.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN THEIR English and French School for young ladies and children on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at No. 369 Lexington-av.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., will reopen her Primary School and Kindergarten, Oct. 1, 1879. Kindergarten training-class Nov. 3.

PREPARATORY CLASS OF MR. NEWELL limited to twelve pupils. Circulars at No. 115 East 26th-st.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, 335 WEST 29TH-ST. —German-American Day and Boarding School and Kindergarten.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MME. ROCH HAS RETURNED FROM EUrope and reopens her school Sept. 23; she receives temporarily at No. 117 East 24th-st., from 12 to 3 daily.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in Miss Haines's School) will open an English and French School for girls at 6 West 47th-st., Sept. 24.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 210 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22. Private lessons in the afternoon and evening.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 139 WEST 42D-ST.—Prof. Cherbuliez will reopen his school for boys on MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 23. No. 164 West 49th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 15; carpentry, Latin conversation, self-government, gymnastics.

LITTLE BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, lower rates; boarding-school for boys. B. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, REopens Sept. 23. THOMAS R. ASH, 103 West 40th-st.

THE ADELPHI ACADEMY OF BROOKLYN, NOW OPEN. Was incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York in 1869. The Academy with all its property was purchased by the donations of public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn, and was dedicated to the sole use and benefit of the public. The design of its founders was, and the constant aim of its Board of Trustees is—to make it a thorough and complete fitting school for both sexes for college, business, or literary pursuits, and to secure a systematic development of both mind and body. No academy of its age has acquired a superior record in such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Vassar, Cornell, Smith's, and the other leading seats of learning in the country. It has a full corps of efficient Professors and Instructors—thirty-one in all—and its ample buildings were erected expressly for school purposes and furnished with reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. The Adelphi is located in one of the most healthful and beautiful parts of Brooklyn. Catalogues of the institution will be furnished on application to the Academy, Lafayette-ave., corner of St. James's-place. An inspection by parents and guardians is respectfully solicited.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL. River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPTEMBER 17. Pupils fitted for business, college, or scientific institutions. COURSES OF LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, and PHYSICS. Instruction given in ancient and modern languages, in free-hand and mechanical drawing. A SCHOLARSHIP in the STEVENS INSTITUTE is given annually to the first in grade of the graduating class. TUITION for FIRST and SECOND CLASSES, $60 PER ANNUM; for THIRD and FOURTH CLASSES, $150 per annum. No extras. A GYMNASIUM, attached to the High School. For catalogues apply to Librarian of Stevens Institute, or to Prof. EDWARD WALL, Principal of the High School.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA ACADEMY, Media, Penn., 12 Miles by Rail from Philadelphia.—$70 per quarter, books, &c., included; whole expense for young men and boys. Students admitted and classified at any time, and charged only from date of entering. Music the only extra. Highly recommended by Bayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge Van Hoesen, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gov. Routt, the Rev. Dr. Childs, &c. Ten teachers, all men and all graduates. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils and young boys. Both individual and class instruction, combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Fine building, thoroughly heated; new gymnasium; excellent table. English, Business, Scientific, and Classical courses of study. Weekly Lectures, illustrated by the best apparatus. For new illustrated circular, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard University A. M.), Media, Penn. Media has seven churches, and a temperance charter prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—Now in full operation and in most excellent condition; the best teachers, the best patronage, the best course of training, and the best institution altogether for instruction in business affairs; go to the best; go now; circulars sent on application. S. S. PACKARD, President.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Gen. RUSSELL'S School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training, by military drilling, gymnastics. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, &c.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 25. Thorough and complete course of studies in French and in English.

MRS. WILLIAME'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., reopens Sept. 25.

BINGHAMTON LADIES' COLLEGE AND College of Music and Oratory. Opens Sept. 17. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President. Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. Preparatory Department.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 24.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for illustrated 50-page Circular, 1879.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, EAST 16TH-ST. AND Rutherford-place. Term opens 9th of 9th month.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twenty-second annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., in this City, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, and continues until May 12, 1880. For catalogues, &c., address, at No. 8 Great Jones-st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

ANNUAL SESSION (31ST) OF THE LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, begins Oct. 8, next, and ends June 15, 1880. For circulars, last examination papers, &c., apply to D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN teaching as daily governess wishes private pupils or class of higher English, French, mathematics; would exchange lessons for board in refined family; references, patrons in best families. Address LEARNING, care F. W. Christern, No. 180 5th-av.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN in private families or at Professor's residence by Mr. GARREAU, formerly a magistrate and member of the University of France; author of "Moral Stories for my Pupils."

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND Foreign, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Established 1855. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, 30 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, SPEAKING French and German, wishes pupils; best City references. HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—ALL BRANCHES, FRENCH and music, desires engagement. Address Box No. 432, Princeton, N. J.

MUSICAL.

MAGNIFICENT NEW PIANO UPRIGHT PARLOR ORGANS; just GOLDEN TONGUE reeds, 5 octaves, 12 stops, 2 knee swells. Walnut case, warr'd 6 years, stool & book; ONLY $78. New 7-octave PIANOS, with piano-cover, stool & book; ONLY $143 75. "The most successful business house ON EARTH." Illustrated Newspaper (Autumn number) sent FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A GREAT OFFER!! ORGANS, $30 upward; PIANOS, $125 upward, not used a year, good as new. NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. HORACE WATERS, Ag't, 40 East 14th-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS, MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Society of Professors of Dancing. Academy, No. 175 State-st., Brooklyn. Twenty-eighth year. Now open for the season of 1879-80. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1879. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$250,000 Tax Certificates, maturing Sept. 2, 1882; registered.

$500,000 Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase; registered.

$250,000 Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, maturing July 1, 1918; coupon or registered.

All bearing five per cent. interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered (in addition to accrued interest from July 1 on Brooklyn City Bonds) and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the interest of the City.

WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, Comptroller.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT, No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY. }

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY the Mayor on the 30th day of August, 1879, pursuant to chapter 606, Laws of 1875, hereby give public notice to those interested in rapid transit in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, that they invite practical suggestions as to the location of routes, with a view to obtain the real merits of every route worthy of consideration. All communications to be in writing, and sent in as early as possible, and before the 1st day of October, addressed to the Commissioners, at this office. By order of the Board.

RICHARD M. HOE, President.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—I, GEORGE RICHARDS, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the late firm of F. C. BOYD AND COMPANY, will sell at public auction, at the Rotunda in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1879, at 12 M. of that day, certain bills, notes, and book-accounts which have come into my possession as such Assignee, a detailed statement of which can be seen at any time at my office, No. 48 Wall-street, N. Y. City.

GEORGE RICHARDS, Assignee.

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN, Solicitor for Assignee. s12-1awSwF

ICE CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE-CREAM REDUCED IN PRICE.

Four quarts	25 cents per quart
Less than four quarts	30 cents per quart
Charlotte Russe	50 cents per dozen

No. 394 6th-av., near 21st-st., and No. 742 6th-av., near 42d-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES AT A SACRIFICE.—ONE VERY light clarence, made by Brewster & Co., in very good order; one top pony phaeton; also, one side-bar top wagon. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, No. 1,553 Broadway and 46th-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF CLOSELY MATCHED dark bay carriage horses; height, 16 hands 1 inch; sound and kind in single or double harness; also, open carriage and harness. Apply for CUNNINGHAM, at McDonald's livery-stable, No. 146 East 41st-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 18:

Wissner & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold eight lots, each 25 by 98.8, on West 20th-st., south side, eastward corner of 11th-av.; also, 14 lots, each 25 by 98.8, on West 22d-st., south side, block front between 11th and 12th ave.; also, land under water between 12th and 13th ave., for $76,000, to Robert Guernsey, Trustee.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone flats known as Nos. 10 by 100.5, No. 58 East 21st-st., south side, 215 feet east of Madison-av., for $16,000, to R. K. Stearns.

Scott A. Myers, partition sale, R. H. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the following unimproved City real estate: One lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 11th-av., sold for $8,600, to J. J. Blair; also, lot 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $6,000, to John Mathews; and two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $15,800, to Theodore Ruggeyer. Also, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.9 by 100, on 10th-st., south-east corner of 153d-st., for $6,000, to Lucena Gunning, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, partition sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 117 West 124th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 6th-av., for $6,050, to Philip Milleney. Also, the three-story brick dwelling, with two lots, together in size 39.5 by 99.11, No. 123 West 125th-st., north side, 283.9 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $8,500, to T. E. Stadley.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

Sherman-av., s. e. s., 600 ft. s. w. of Dyckman-st., 100x400; J. C. Bushnell, Referee, to Mary E. W. Schmidt, Kingsbury, Aug. 7. — $1,728
71st-st., s. s., 215.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x102.5; Gideon Fountain to Herman T. Winter. — 15,750
74th-st., s. s., 24.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x90; S. Burkett Hyatt, Referee, to Emma Milius. — 16,750
Same property; Joseph Koch and wife to Emma Milius. — nom.
146th-st., No. 20 East; Agnes H. Bouvicault and Dion Bouvicault, her husband, to Richard O'Gorman. — nom.
24th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.8x103.9x18x irregular; Moses Taylor and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. — 5,000
William-st., n. w. corner of Liberty-st., 36.7x44.2x38.8x34.8, 1-10 part of; Sarah M. Garretson to Maria Jones. — 500
Pearl-st., No. 545, 22x100; Sarah M. Garretson and others, Executors, &c., to Seymour Stedman. — 20,000
105th-st., s. s., Lots Nos. 511 and 512; Delancey S. Williams and others to Mary E. Williams. — nom.
81st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x102.2x irregular; John H. Deane and wife to Joseph Murray. — 9,000
26th-st., No. 408 West, 21x98.9; Helena Willfish and husband to Samuel H. Denton. — 5,600
Mortgages recorded.
Brown, Robert I., and wife to Ann C. Brown; 124th-st., s. w. corner of 3d-av., 1 year. — $11,800
Keyes, Christopher, to William H. Jackson; 4th-st., 112 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60 days. — 400
Koch, Elizabeth, to Mary Fleck; No. 165 Allen-st., 3 years. — 300
Milius, Emma, and husband to S. Merthew, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 74th-st., w. of Madison-av., 3 years. — 10,000
Parker, Susan J., and husband to Adelaide M. Bell; n. e. 84th-st., s. of 7th-av., three lots, (third mortgage). — 24,000
Winter, Herman T., to Gideon Fountain; s. s. 71st-st., s. of 4th-av., 5 years. — 9,500
Assignments of mortgages.
Hillenbrand, Francis A., to Elizabeth Hillenbrand. — $10,500
Mutual Life Insurance Company to John N. Hayward. — 5,000
Fell, Stephen, Executor, &c., to James W. Platt and another, Trustees, &c. — 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE ELEGANT HOUSES, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., between Madison and 5th ave.; interiorly remodeled by first-class artisans at day's work, and made exceptionally convenient and attractive; now in order for inspection, and offer; $30,000 each.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

A SUPERB NEW LARGE CABINET-FINISH dwelling, 31 East 57th-st., built under the supervision of the Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, will be sold at a low figure; doors open.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

SEE MY NEW LIST, PRINTED TO-DAY, for bargains in
FINE LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES.
By JARDINE, DUGGIN, &c. Offices connected by special telephone.
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 25x75, 57 East 58th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th ave. The handsomest block in the City. For particulars and permit apply to G. W. HYATT, Room No. 5, No. 124 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH AV., 124TH AND 126th-sts., elegant new three-story and basement brown-stone dwellings, with mirrors, &c., complete in all details; also, lot, 12x45-ft., 80 feet east of 5th-av.
C. WELDE, on premises.

CHOICE LOCATION.—NORTH MADISON-Square; extra-sized house and stables, 20x200.
R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 EAST 64TH-ST.; LOCATION choice; open all day.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST., EAST OF 5TH-AV.—A superb medium-size completely-furnished dwelling. To an acceptable private family, rent will be made moderate, and paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac, &c., remain.
T. E. STEVENS SON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

LEXINGTON-AV., ABOVE 34TH-ST.—Desirable high-stoop brown-stone houses, and others, at reasonable rent.
LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

$700.—TO LEASE, OR WOULD SELL—A gem of a three-story house, East 126th-st.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to owner, No. 950 Park-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

TO LET—NO. 146 EAST 37TH-ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order.
R. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FORDHAM, (KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.)—House and stable; second house west of White Church, (key next door); rent $200 to May next. Address MYRON PARDEE, Oswego.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, THREE UNFURnished rooms, in private house, within one hour of New-York, by gentleman and wife, for housekeeping purposes; locality must be good and rent moderate. Address F. J. H., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A DWELLING OF THE BEST CLASS, between 20th and 59th sts. and Madison and 5th ave. Owners only reply, stating price and location, within two days, to X., Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, OF four or more rooms, with common running water, by a small family who will receive their meals from a caterer. Address PEMBLOW, Herald Up-town Office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship COLON.....Sunday, Sept. 28, noon
Connecting at Panama with steamers for all Mexican ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Oct. 4, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets and for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 207 BROADWAY.
G. T. BEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 43 North River, (New No. 55), foot of Morton-st., at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. BERRYMAN.....Sat., Sept. 20
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Tues., Sept. 23
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Thursday, Sept. 25
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad of Georgia and the Atlantic and Gulf Steamboat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co. and No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
Sailing as follows: CITY OF PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 25
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (new).....Saturday, Oct. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (Havana only) Thurs., Oct. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Oct. 18
For freight or passage, apply on the pier, No. 9 and 24 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
*SCYTHIA, Wed., Sept. 24 | BOTHNIA, Oct. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ABYSSINIA, Oct. 1, 3 P. M. | GALLIA.....Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
*NO STEERAGE.

Cabin passage on 1 return tickets on favorable terms.

Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passage.

CELTIC, Capt. GRAHAM.....Saturday, Sept. 27, 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Oct. 4, 1:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. MEANS.....Thurs., Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. A. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $65, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
Steamer MIRADO.....Thursday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $65 to $75; steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 41 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat. Sept. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat. Oct. 4
HERMANN.....Sat. Sept. 27 | MAIN.....Sat. Oct. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $35.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia....Sept. 20, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....Oct. 4, 7 A. M.
Devonia....Sept. 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Chatham-st.
Alsatia....Sept. 20, 9 A. M. | *Elysia....Sept. 27, 2 P. M.
Steamers with a * do not carry passengers to London.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Sept. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Thursday, Sept. 25, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Thursday, Oct. 2, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 11, 9 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, Oct. 16, 5:30 A. M.
Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $60 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

PRAIRIE, Dazas.....Wed., Sept. 24, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, Delorme.....Wednesday, Oct. 1, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 8, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER, Thurs., Sept. 25 | BELLEVUE, Thurs., Oct. 9
WESTPHALIA, Th., Oct. 2 | LESSING, Thurs., Oct. 16
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
RICHARD A. CRUSE, G. H. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
BELGENLAND, Saturday, Sept. 20, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 116 S. Delaware-av., Philadelphia; No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave On's pier, 24, Pavonia F'y, Jersey City, for GALAND.....Saturday, Sept. 27
F. M. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Oct. 1
Cabin, $65—$70, 24 Cabin, $45—$50, Steerage, $25.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 1 L. W. MORRIS,
27 E. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 55 Broad, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
NEW-YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Italy....Sat., Sept. 20, 8 A. M. | England....Sat., Sept. 27, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks):
Holland....Sept. 10, 12 M. | France....Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodations; Steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.....THURSDAY, Sept. 18
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These fine-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., Sept. 27
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Sept. 20
S. S. SARATOGA.....Saturday, Oct. 4
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M. Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections via Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Cincinnati, and for Montreal, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights, to Montreal via St. Albans. On Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 4 P. M.
11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 2 Park-place, 706 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. G. H. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with Parlor Cars, arrives at Buffalo 6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping cars to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and apply to hotels and depots. GEO. A. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 9:00, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 30, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:00, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Springfield, 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Worcester, 8:00 A. M., 4:30, 11:30 P. M. For New-York and New-Haven, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 12:05 P. M. For Newport, 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Hartford, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and New-York All-Rail, 8 A. M. For New-Haven and New-York, 5 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk, 5:30 P. M. For Waterbury, 5:30 P. M. For Bridgeport, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 12:05, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 8:30 A. M., 12:05, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 11:30 P. M. For New-Haven, 5:30 P. M. For Stamford, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 12:05, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 11:30 P. M. For Rye, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 12:05, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 11:30 P. M. For Port Chester, 5, 8, 9:00 A. M., 12:05, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 11:30 P. M. For Harlem, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way New-York and Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 7, 1879,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 9:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 3, 4, 7:30, 9:30, and 10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travelers.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 10:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, (Limited Express, 1:50 P. M.), 12, 3:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:30, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 6, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MAY 5, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CRANE, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARNER, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Thoroughly understands proper care of horses, harness and carriages, thoroughly good, steady driver; experienced in City and country driving; well recommended for last ten years, five from one place. Address Coachman, Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; strictly temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; good, careful driver; first-class groom; seven years in last place; disengaged on account of family going abroad. Call or address Coachman, No. 1,394 Broadway, near 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man who is just disengaged on account of his employer going to Europe; City or country; good, careful driver; first-class groom; best City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 West 57th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY Steady young colored man; careful City driver; strictly temperate; wages moderate; will be generally useful; not afraid of work; first-class City references from last and present employer. Address E. D., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—MARRIED MAN (NO children) as coachman and gardener; wife to cook, wash, and iron; both willing to make themselves useful; small wages; best of reference given. Address J., No. 79 Mercer-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERican Protestant, aged 28, as private coachman and groom; good, careful driver and strictly temperate; best of City references. Address H. H., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged 28; good and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; four years' references from last place. Address G. H., Box No. 274 Times Up-town office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECtable young Protestant man; first-class man in every respect; good vegetable gardener; handy at everything; willing to work; highly recommended by present employer. Call or address Brown, No. 627 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a very respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands the duties of a coachman in every respect; 11 years' best City references. Call on or address R. B., No. 115 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business; is honest, sober, and reliable City driver; excellent City references. Address A. W., Box No. 269 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, single, in a private family; clubs years references from Major-Gen. McDowell. Call or address U. S. A., No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; single; is fully competent in either branch; City or country; can milk; first-class City references. Address J. H., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; Has first-class City references. Call or address C. B., No. 1,460 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AMERICAN (native of Vermont); age 27; married; likes to work. Address Edward, No. 37 West 13th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN gardener and florist, single; would take charge of commercial or private place; eight years' experience as foreman in commercial establishments; first-class references. Address G. and F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

OFFICE-WORK.—IN SOME FIRST-CLASS house, by a young man with six years' experience in office-work. All references. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO BOSS BAKERS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman, not afraid of work, wants a situation as second hand or third hand. Address 204 9th-av. H. Harvey.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN; HAS worked in hotels in Baghdad; understands his business thoroughly; private family; references from first-class German families. Address G. P., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in a private family; can refer to reliable gentleman for 10 years. Address G. W., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvant; good City references. Address Waiter, care Mrs. A. M. Smith, No. 120 West 26th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE DESIRE UNE SITUATION pour coucher et soigner une dame ou famille en une ville; 40s cet mois. Entre A. B. D., No. 258 West 115th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN AND ASSISTANT WAITER; an Englishman preferred; must have best references. Address Box No. 2,317 Post Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

A SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED.—APPLY with references between 10 and 12 A. M. PALMER & EMBURY, Nos. 186 & 187 Canal-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; best City references required. Apply at No. 1,004 Madison-av.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS TO TAKE charge of a girl 6 years old. Address Post Office Box No. 2,736.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO COOK AND assist with coarse washing. Call at No. 976 Madison-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK. Apply at No. 30 East 38th-st. Reference required.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH FAIR GROUNDS,
CONEY ISLAND.
Races every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Steeple-chase or hurdle-race each day.
Races commence at 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, 125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—Via Metropolitan Elevated Road.—Table d'hôte first-class family hotel; special rates for the season; terms moderate. L. W. KNAPP, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, SUPREME COURT.—ANN REESE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM SMYTH, as Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, TALCOTT H. RUSSELL, Receiver of the Universal Life, Life and Trust Company of New-Haven; the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, and the National Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, and others.—Pursuant to an order of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, and to all other parents and parties interested in or entitled to share in the distribution of the funds referred to in the decretal order hereinafter referred to: Take notice that the undersigned will in and by the decretal order in this action, having date April 12th, 1879, and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, appointed Referee, and among other matters to ascertain the number of policies issued by said National Life Insurance Company outstanding and in force on the 21st day of October, 1873, the names in which such policies were issued, and the persons and parties now entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the securities and funds mentioned in said order, the amount now due and owing upon said policies, the value of the same, and the proportion of each such policy-holder to attend at the office of said Referee, at Brooklyn, on the 9th day of October, 1879, at 10 A. M., to receive proofs of such claims, and that due proofs thereof are required to be presented to me, the said undersigned, at my office No. 219 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and that I shall at my said office sit to hear and receive such proofs daily at twelve o'clock at noon on each week day from the date hereof, until the said 9th day of November next, and thereafter I shall continue such sittings at the same hour and place to receive and take such proofs daily on each week day for three successive months, when the case shall be closed.—New-York, August 4th, 1879.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Referee.
JOHN C. PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 346 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au5-2awSwTuThAF.

NO. 6,101-3.—SUMMONS.—THE UNDERsigned Adl. 1, 2, town-district-tribunal Wiedon, at Vienna, an imperial-royal-authority, gives notice hereby, that JOSEPHA SCHMIDT, Adele noble of Oelsch, and LIDWINA PLOBST, noble of Plamenburg, all daughters of Leopold, and represented by Mr. Dr. Lewis Crobath, spinner of trimmers, as the survivors of Vienna, have filed at the tribunal on the 16th March, 1879, with the application No. 9,101, for ordering about the endowment of death of the twelfth Adl. 1, son of Joseph Leopold, formerly dwelling on the Wieden, at Vienna, house No. 390, who was born at Vienna on the 10th July, 1823, then served till the end of the year 1845 as 1. R. Lieutenant in the 1. R. Austrian Chevaux-leger Regiment Prince Liechtenstein, spinner of trimmers, as the survivors of June, 1846, for America, was at the end of the year 1846 at Philadelphia, and got there acquainted with a Mr. Zehrtner and a Mr. Reifthuemer, entered in the year 1847 in the Mexican army, participated in that campaign, but was wounded pretendedly, and then dismissed in the month of August, 1848, from the body of the American Army; in which he served in the First Pulaski Cavalry, under Colonel Trumbull, and afterwards of the Captain T. W. Binders, under the Colonel T. M. Winkoon, and of whom nothing has been heard since that time.

The said tribunal, according to the Law of Legacy, being unknown to the aforementioned, who shall, Henry Lewis in Immenstadt, by this for a year from the day put at foot before the said tribunal unknown, to the statement of death, if he does not appear within the above term, or does not appoint an another-manner of the tribunal of his life.

The tribunal, Wiedon, Commissioner-seminary Winner, Vienna, 14th August, 1879.
WALTER, M.-S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO, OR, IF DESIRED, THREE LARGE and tastefully furnished rooms in private family, a few doors west of 5th-av., near Windsor Hotel; would prefer a single party of adults; with a private table; no other boarders. Address HILDRETH, Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 37 EAST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON A

BUCKHOLTZ'S TRIAL CLOSING

ALL BUT THE LAST ARGUMENT DELIVERED.

THE PRISONER NOT PUT ON THE STAND AS EXPECTED—SOME PECULIARITIES AND RUMORS OF THE TRIAL—THREE OF THE FOUR CLOSING ADDRESSES MADE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—The meagreness of the testimony for the defense in the Buckholtz trial yesterday led everybody to suppose that the prisoner would be put on the stand to-day, and he said himself that he expected to be called only a few minutes after consulting with one of his counsel yesterday. The court-room was consequently crowded this morning, a large number of women being present; but the spectators were disappointed, for Buckholtz was not called. Two more very unimportant witnesses were put on the stand, and Gen. Smith announced that the defense was closed. It is generally believed that the prisoner's counsel were undetermined last evening whether or not to let Buckholtz tell his story to the jury, and they evidently determined that it would not be safe. State Attorney Olmstead called Officer Berger and several other witnesses in rebuttal to show that Schulte went by the name of John Henry; and at 10 o'clock Nelson Taylor, Jr., began the summing up on the part of the State.

There are a number of peculiarities in a trial in Connecticut that are noticeable to a resident of any other State. In opening the case for the State the District Attorney does not, as in New-York, make an address to the court, telling what he proposes to show, but begins immediately to examine his first witness. Neither does the defense have a formal opening; and the jurors, when court adjourns, are as free to leave the court-room and mingle with the public as any of the spectators. Most of the jurors in the Buckholtz case live outside of the city, and they go home in the cars every evening, the court sometimes being adjourned at an early hour, to enable them to catch their trains. The lawyers have a funny habit of turning a witness over to the other side for cross-examination. When Mr. Olmstead gets through examining one of his witnesses, he says, "Inquire, brother Smith;" and when Gen. Smith is ready to hand a witness over, he says: "Will you inquire, brother Olmstead?" The clerk's desk is in the middle of the court-room, and there is very little room for spectators, but what space there is has been filled every day. The character of the spectators has noticeably improved since the beginning of the trial, and for the last two or three days all the seats have been filled by women. Some of the German women of the city have tried to lionize Buckholtz a little, sending him fruit and flowers, but he is not a very good sort of a lion, and there has not been much of this attention given him. The prisoner is very restless when he is restrained in any unusual way, and is specially displeased at being handcuffed. There has been a crowd waiting to see him at the foot of the back stairs every day this week, and yesterday he preferred not to go down to dinner, rather than face the crowd with handcuffs on. His countenance has been more cheerful for the last two days, while the testimony has been slightly in his favor. The exhibits in this case have been remarkable, exceeding in value and number those of any other trial in this State for many years. From $60,000 in cash, they have gone on down to two revolvers, a bloody axe, a lot of Buckholtz's clothes, Schulte's clothes, an empty money-bag, a bunch of keys, a box of hob-nails, two pocket-books, two small blank-books or diaries, a shingle, and several packages of Schulte's papers. All of these, except one revolver, the axe, Buckholtz's clothes, and the shingle, were taken from Schulte's pockets.

The counsel for the defense did the best they could with the very slender material they had to work with, but the testimony in Buckholtz's favor was very light. There were two points made; one, that Buckholtz was innocent of the murder, but robbed the body after it was found lying in the woods; and, second, that the person murdered was not John Henry Schulte, but Johann Heinrich Schulte. This latter, which seems to be a very trivial point in so grave a case, is in this State a question of fact, to be determined by the jury, and the 12 jurors who are trying Buckholtz do not look as if they would let such a question have much weight with them. The other point, that Buckholtz robbed Schulte but did not murder him, is mere supposition, unsupported by any evidence whatever. But a great deal will depend upon the arguments in the case, and Buckholtz's counsel may succeed in impressing the jury with a "reasonable doubt" of the guilt of the prisoner as charged in the indictment. Of his guilt in stealing Schulte's money, there is still no doubt; but it is believed that, should he be acquitted in this case, he cannot be tried for the robbery. Should he be convicted, he may possibly secure a new trial, for his counsel have taken a number of exceptions. In taking these exceptions, in cases where objections were overruled Gen. Smith has always said in the most insinuating way, "Then your Honors will allow me the benefit of an exception!" and the court always gravely nodded its head. It is said that the fact of Buckholtz having no money will make no difference about his securing a new trial in this State, and other cases are cited where criminals equally impecunious have had trial after trial. Buckholtz had $600 of honest money before the trial, but he paid $300 of it to Detective Stark for money he had borrowed; and the other $600 would not stretch out far among his three lawyers. Even this murder trial has had its humors, and Gen. Smith has furnished amusement to some of the spectators by his remarkable display of colored linen. Every day has seen him cut in a fresh colored shirt of a new pattern, and it has been said, jokingly, that he cut the defense off so short because the shirts were running out. The court rescinded its order limiting the argument to four hours for each side, and it was arranged that the speeches should come in the following order: Nelson Taylor, Jr., for the State, first; Mr. Bollmann, for the defense, second; State Attorney Olmstead, third, and Gen. Smith, for the defense, last. It will be seen by this arrangement that in this State the defense is entitled to the last address to the jury.

Nelson Taylor, Jr., assistant counsel for the State, made a brief review of the evidence and a strong argument against the prisoner. Mr. Taylor is a slow and careful speaker, and he held the attention of the jury for about one hour. At the close of his argument, and after a short recess, Mr. Bollmann, associate counsel for the defense, began his argument. As he began to address the jury, Buckholtz broke down for the first time during the trial, and burst into tears. Several times he put his head down into his hands and covered his face with his handkerchief. Mr. Bollmann made a good argument for the defense. All the evidence for the State, he said, was circumstantial, and it had failed to prove the guilt of the prisoner beyond a reasonable doubt. The guilty persons did not wish to kill Buckholtz, thinking that perhaps he would be suspected of the crime, and would throw suspicion from them. It was probably while helping to carry Schulte's body to the house that Buckholtz robbed him. When he was relieved by other persons, on the way to the house, he ran ahead to the barn, hid the pocket-books in the hay, and then ran on to the house, reaching the house as soon as the party with the body. Buckholtz, he said, had not ability or craft enough to plan a murder like this. If the axe had been used to kill Schulte, particles of hair would have adhered to it. "We do not think," said Mr. Bollmann, "that tramps killed Schulte, but that he was killed by some parties living in Norwalk who knew of the great amount of money the old man carried about his person." If Buckholtz had committed the murder he would have taken the money and fled, instead of going back to Waring's house and giving the alarm and remaining about the premises. The finding of the hair-brush and the watch belonging to Schulte, he characterized as manufactured evidence. He believed, he said, that Buckholtz told Detective Stark every word he knew about the murder. He thought that one of the strongest points for the innocence of the prisoner was the absence of the yellow pocket-book, which Grunewald testified Schulte always carried with him. "The forgers of this manufactured evidence against the prisoner," he said, "are the murderers of Schulte, and the prisoner at the bar is innocent of the crime with which he is charged. Point me out the man who put the hair-brush and the watch where they were found, and I will tell you who is the real murderer of Schulte was." Mr. Bollmann's argument occupied an hour and fifty minutes.

State Attorney Olmstead began his argument immediately after the midday recess at 2 o'clock. He took up the evidence in detail, bringing out all the points made by the defense, and making a very strong argument for the prosecution. He made a connected story of the testimony given for the State, following Schulte up in his walk home from the depot; Buckholtz's remarkable arrival at the Waring House; the finding of the hidden money, and the admissions to Detective Stark. Even without Stark's testimony, he said, there was sufficient evidence to convict Buckholtz.

At 5:15 P. M. Mr. Olmstead inquired how late the court intended to sit! "Until you get through your argument," Chief-Justice Park replied. "Then you'll have to sit after 6 o'clock," said Mr. Olmstead. The Judges looked resigned, and Mr. Olmstead continued his argument. Gen. Smith will begin his argument at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is thought that the charge to the jury will be comparatively short, but how long the members of the jury will require to make up their minds no man can guess.

JAMES REDPATH'S DISAPPEARANCE.

RUMORS OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OR SUICIDE.

The friends of Mr. James Redpath, the well-known manager of lyceum lectures and other popular entertainments, have been seriously alarmed at his mysterious disappearance, more than two weeks ago, and his continued absence from the City without explanation. They are the more so on account of their knowledge of the precarious condition of his physical and mental health for some weeks past, and the fact that he had important business on hand, imperatively requiring his attention here, just at the time that he disappeared. Every effort to obtain a clue to his movements and all inquiries of those at a distance most likely to be visited by him have been met with disappointment, and there is little doubt that he has entirely broken down in some place where he is unknown, but those most intimate with him do not believe that he has committed suicide. Mr. Redpath was a man of a singularly nervous and sensitive nature, and domestic trouble, which some years ago drove him from his home, continued to pursue and harass him. He was irregular in his habits of work and of life, often working day and night when he had one of his great enterprises on his hands, eating and sleeping irregularly, and frequently scarcely resting at all. His mental unhappiness contributed much to this disregard of the conditions of health, and made him reckless of consequences. For some months he had been more than usual, troubled with dyspepsia and sleeplessness, and had exhibited in his conversation indications of mental aberration which caused solicitude on the part of his friends. Just at this time came the great weight of labor and anxiety connected with his amusement enterprise for the present season, in which he undertook to manage a circuit of a dozen cities, to be supplied with entertainments by as many theatrical and concert companies in succession, for a period extending over several weeks.

His arrangements were mostly made, and the business brought to the critical point of a final consummation of all the engagements, when he suddenly disappeared. Two weeks ago last Wednesday he was met by his confidential clerk, Mr. Charles A. Newton, on Broadway, in a drenching rain, unprotected, and appearing unusually distracted and troubled. He was taken into the Vienna Bakery, at the corner of Tenth-street, for the refreshment of a cup of coffee, and then sent home in a carriage to the house of Mr. Chorpenning, in Lexington-avenue, where he had been living most of the time for some months. Here he was induced to change his wet clothing and go to bed, but before the next morning he had disappeared, without the knowledge of any one in the house, and since then no one can be found who has seen or heard the least sign of his existence. His friends think he was driven by bereavement and grief to seek rest or escape from thoughts and tasks which he could no longer endure, in some retreat of which he himself, perhaps, had no clear idea, and that he has either succumbed to brain fever or insanity, with little chance of recovery. Of the result they can only surmise. The idea that he consciously or in his right mind would attempt to evade any work or obligation which he had assumed is scouted as utterly foreign to his nature. He was the soul of honor in every transaction, and indomitable in resolution and energy when in his normal condition.

Mr. Redpath was well known outside of the field of management, in which he had been actively engaged for some years past. He was born Aug. 24, 1833, at Berwick-on-Tweed, of a Scotch father and English mother. The family came to this country in 1848, and settled in Michigan. The boy James, having no inclination for a farmer's life, entered a printing office, and served as the case for some years successively in Kalamazoo, Detroit, and Chicago. Finding his way to New-York, he advanced from the composing-room to the reporter's desk. Subsequently he traveled through the South on foot, writing letters to the *Anti-slavery Standard*, and brought up in St. Louis, where he was attached to the *Democrat*. During the Kansas troubles, in 1855-6, he went to the scene of contention, as a correspondent, and entered into it warmly on the side of freedom. During a somewhat extended stay there he established and edited for some months at Doniphan the *Crusader of Freedom*. It was in Kansas that he became associated with John Brown, of whose subsequent schemes he became an ardent supporter. After the attack upon Harper's Ferry he published a series of articles defending Brown, and a biography of the old man, which was prepared in three weeks, and sold to the number of 40,000 copies. At the same period he published "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," a collection of speeches and public utterances about the raid; "Southern Notes for National Circulation," a pamphlet containing sayings and doings of the Southern people in connection with the same affair, and a collection of his letters under the title of "The Roving Editor." In 1859 he had organized a scheme of emigration and colonization of blacks in Hayti, and made several visits to that island in connection with the work. He was afterward appointed as a Special Commissioner to negotiate for the recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Hayti. Near the close of the war Mr. Redpath was a correspondent with the Army, and was the first to report the capture of Charleston. There he was made the representative of the Freedman's Bureau and the Superintendent of the Schools of the city. He reorganized the day schools, established evening schools, instituted a public library and reading-room, founded a colored orphan asylum, and instituted the custom of decorating soldiers' graves with flowers which has been taken up both North and South.

In 1865 Mr. Redpath returned to the North and established himself in Boston, where he soon after established the famous Lyceum Bureau, which has been his chief work since. He sold it out in 1875, and since then has resided chiefly in Washington and this City. He has attracted much attention by his vicorous political letters, and was the clerk of more than one investigating committee on Southern affairs, whose reports he drew up. He has continued from time to time to act as manager for lecturers, complimentary for Col. Ingersoll, and to organize traveling companies for provincial entertainments. He was a man of great energy and activity, intense feeling and unswerving loyalty to his convictions. Of course, his recovery and return are eagerly hoped for by his friends, but hardly expected by those who have the best means of judging of the chances.

A BOSTON GENTLEMAN MISSING.

A case of mysterious disappearance was reported, yesterday, to Superintendent Walling by the friends of Mr. Charles H. Cutting, of No. 60 Chambers-street, Boston, who has not been seen since Friday. Mr. Cutting, who was 30 years old, was salesman for Messrs. Holder & Herrick, metal and hardware dealers, No. 123 Milk-street, Boston. He was engaged to be married, and preparations for the wedding had so far advanced that a house had been hired and furnished for the young people. Mr. Cutting left Boston for Providence, R. I., on the 10th inst., having in his possession $3,800, his own money. He left Providence by the Stonington Line for this City Sept. 11, and arrived here on the 12th. That afternoon he was at the store of G. H. Sanborn, No. 25 Peckman-street, and, after transacting business, said he was going back to Boston by the Stonington Line. Next day, when the steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, arrived at Fall River, Mr. Cutting's traveling-bag and duster were found in a state-room, the key of which had been carried away. It is believed that Mr. Cutting went on board the Providence, left his bag and duster in the state-room, and, went ashore; but he has not since been seen, and his friends are at a loss to account for his disappearance. Mr. Cutting is described as 5 feet 11 inches tall, fair, blonde mustache, and blue-eyed. He wore a black cheviot suit, a straw hat, low shoes, and white shirt and underclothes. He carried a silver watch and a rubber chain, and wore on a finger of his left hand a plain gold ring, inscribed, "From Lizzie, Nov. 10, '66."

PROTECTING THE HARBOR.

The Dock Commissioners received a communication from the Secretary of the Pilot Commissioners, yesterday, to the effect that legal proceedings had been instituted against the Union Dredging Company and the steam-tug Alanson Sumner for the recovery of $10,000 penalties for violation of the Harbor laws on Aug. 24 and Sept. 6 and 10. Two weeks ago the Dock Commissioners informed Mr. William E. Dodge and other claimants to the bulkhead property between Charlton-street and Spring-street, that they must remove certain structures thereon, to enable the Dock Department to continue the improvements of the river front. Yesterday the Commissioners received a letter from Mr. D. Willis James, counsel for Mr. Dodge, in which the latter claims the ownership to the bulkhead property in question, and threatens to hold the City responsible for any injury done to it. The board yesterday adopted, in accordance with the suggestion of Collector Merritt, a red and white pennant, 10 feet square, bearing the mark "D. D." This flag is to be carried hereafter by all tugs engaged in towing scows loaded with the dredgings of the department. The Commissioners announce that they will be glad to receive specific reports of violations of laws in relation to the deposit of dredgings.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKETS EXCITED.

The breadstuffs markets were excited yesterday, particularly wheat, which advanced from 2 to 3 cents per bushel on light offerings, and closed very strong at the best prices of the day for Winter. The business was purely speculative, and indicated a sharp squeeze of the short interest by the bulls. Advices from the West were of higher and excited markets; these and cattle reports were also of more strength and more activity, though prices were not up to those current here. Corn was ¼ cent higher and strong and, in options, fairly active. Oats and rye were firmer and in good demand. Provisions were also higher, particularly lard, which was active. Freights were firmer throughout the list.

DEFENDING THE SHERIFF

AN OPENING PLEA AND A LITTLE TESTIMONY.

COUNSEL HOPES TO PROVE THAT THE SHERIFF HAS CLEAN HANDS AND CLEAN POCKETS—"UP-STAIRS" AND "DOWN-STAIRS" TEA AND COFFEE.

At last the case of the Bar Association Committee against Sheriff Reilly has been closed, and the counsel for the defense have entered upon the task of establishing, if possible, their claim that Mr. Reilly has been obedient to law, not an extortioner, but faithful, honest, and as worthy of commendation as any of his predecessors who have not been accused before the Chief Magistrate of the State. When the proceedings began yesterday morning, Mr. Larocque announced that he had been furnished by the prosecution with a list of those cases contained in the supplemental mass of instances in which alleged illegal and extortionate fees had been charged. A dispute arose over this list, which Mr. Larocque spoke about as having been "put in," but the Commissioner reminded him that it was not in evidence, although if Mr. Bush desired to reopen the case, to put in evidence that he had omitted to offer, Mr. Curtis was prepared to consider such a proposition. Mr. Bush did not ask to have the case reopened, and decided to wait until the summing up of his case before applying his evidence to the list which he had offered.

Mr. Bookstaver then made the opening speech for the Sheriff, in the course of which he gave a sketch of the history of the office of Sheriff, beginning in the earliest Anglo-Saxon times, and describing the importance of the office under the feudal system. Coming down to modern times, he described at great length the duties of the Sheriff of the County of New-York. He could not attend to all the duties of the office without committing some errors. Nor could he select Deputies against whom no complaint could be made. His Deputies were not angels, but men, and he had to take the best men he could get who were willing to do the work he had for them. The Sheriff becomes responsible only for what his deputy may do lawfully. There was not, he asserted, a scintilla of evidence to show that Ludlow-Street Jail had been conducted with the purpose of coercing prisoners there into paying fees for board or for rent of rooms. All the evidence they could offer was to deny it. Complaints had been made that the food given to prisoners was not what it ought to be. There was not a charitable institution on the face of the globe from which persons could not be got to certify that the food provided for them was totally unfit to eat. They expected to be able to show that the allegations regarding the food furnished to prisoners in Ludlow-Street Jail were without foundation in fact, and that the fish, meat, bread, and vegetables were good, the same, in fact, as those furnished to restaurants and boarding-houses, and that the sugar, tea, and coffee were delivered in original packages. As to the charge that money had been taken from the County for prisoners who paid board, the statute simply said that the Sheriff could collect from the County for each prisoner, who made affidavit that he could not support himself. The charge had been made that civil and criminal prisoners had not been kept separate and distinct. In reply he would say that it could not be shown that they had ever been locked in the same cells; they had otherwise been kept as separate and distinct as the arrangement of the prison would permit. At this point Mr. Bookstaver asked Mr. Bush upon what section of the Revised Statutes he hoped to establish his claim that he had been obeyed in his mode of separating the prisoners. Mr. Bush replied that he did not think he was required to furnish authorities to the defense, but after some discussion, in the course of which Commissioner Curtis ruled that the section should be specified, Mr. Bush promised to find it. Mr. Bookstaver then proceeded to claim that the jail was furnished with all that the County supplied, and in a better way than it had been before Sheriff Reilly's time. In closing, he said that the Sheriff stood with clean hands, and not only clean hands but a clean pocket. There had been no attempt made in the prosecution to show that he ever knew of any instance in which an improper charge had been made for services performed by his subordinates.

After a recess, John Lynch, the first witness for the Sheriff, was called to the stand. According to his testimony he is a milkman, and he sells Orange County milk just as he gets it from the farmers; he had supplied this milk to the County jail since Sheriff Reilly took office; he had never put any chalk or water in it, and was paid 10 cents a quart.

Edward Fitzpatrick, who had been a baker since he was a boy, 30 years ago, and now does business on Tenth-avenue, testified that he furnished the jail with bread of the same quality sold by him to his public customers; that it was made of good flour, was always sweet, and was furnished once every day, except Saturdays, when he furnished it twice. The quantity supplied varied from 30 to 50 loaves, according to the number of prisoners in the jail.

Michael Hayes, butcher, testified that he did business at No. 354 East Thirteenth-street and furnished good beef and mutton to the jail at fair prices; he had never sent any tainted meat to the jail; he had been in the jail several times, and thought it was clean; he noticed no bad smells.

Martin Engel, of Engel Brothers, grocers, swore that the groceries furnished by him to Sheriff Reilly were fresh, served every day, and always of good quality; he considered the jail clean and free from bad odors.

Halsted B. Fowler, a draughtsman, testified to the correctness of plans of the interior of the jail which he had prepared, and George S. Cornell said that the fish supplied by him was always fresh and of good quality; he also supplied the butter, which was good, although he recalled an instance when it was complained of as bad and returned to him.

James Fords, agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, at No. 541 Grand-street, had supplied tea, coffee, and sugar to the jail during Sheriff Reilly's time. The coffee was very good; the tea was Oolong, "in the original package;" the sugar was what is known as granulated. To Mr. Bush he said that he had seen the coffee ground, but was simply delivered what was sent to him; he had never delivered two qualities, but he had sent packages to the jail marked "up stairs" and "down stairs," one was supposed to be finer than the other, but he couldn't tell what difference there was in the quality. Mr. Bush wanted to know the prices charged. The witness looked aggressive and appealed to the Commissioner.

The Witness—Must I tell my prices? Am I bound to tell?

Mr. Bush—Yes, you must tell. We want to know all about this.

The witness said the "down-stairs" coffee was sold for 28 cents a pound, while that for "up stairs" was 22 cents. He became somewhat confused in trying to keep up the distinction between the coffees for the pauper and the boarder prisoners, but told a similar story about the tea. This was put up in different packages for "up stairs" and "down stairs," and one sort cost from 50 to 45 cents a pound, while the other was invariably 60 cents a pound; he knew no difference in the quality, although that for which the most money was paid was supposed to be the best. The case will be resumed this morning.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Among the decisions rendered by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday was one in the notable suit brought by John J. Townsend to set aside more than 65 per cent. of the tax levied in 1877 on some real estate in this City owned by him. He contended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which levied the tax in question, was an unconstitutional body, and on this point the case seemed to turn. If he had prevailed, the effect would have been to cancel the bulk of the tax liens on real estate in this City, and to prevent the Board of Estimate from levying any more tax. The opinion of the Court of Appeals is by Judge Earl, and all his associates concurred in it excepting Judge Andrews, who was absent. Judge Earl says: "We have carefully examined this case, and entertain no doubt that the tax in question was legally imposed, and that for that reason the judgment ought to be affirmed. But the affirmance of the judgment does not depend upon the validity of the tax, and hence an elaborate statement of our reasons for holding the validity would be waste of time, as the judgment will have to be affirmed if every fact alleged and all the learned argument made by the plaintiff be conceded. The action is to set aside and cancel the tax upon the ground that it is illegal and a cloud upon plaintiff's title to his lands. It is claimed to be illegal solely upon the ground that the law in pursuance of which it was imposed is unconstitutional, and therefore void. No other reason is alleged or claimed for the maintenance of the action. It is a general rule that the owner of real estate must wait until his title is assailed, or his possession is disturbed, or his rights are actually interfered with before he can invoke the protection of the courts. The law generally concerns itself only with actual wrongs, and not with such as are merely potential. But there are some exceptions to this rule. Courts will under certain circumstances entertain actions to remove a cloud upon title to land to prevent future harm. It is not sufficient that there is a formal title or lien creating the cloud. Where the cloud is claimed to be created by a lien, the lien must be apparently valid, and must exist under such circumstances that it may in the future embarrass or injure the owner or endanger his title. But it has been decided many times in this State that where the lien is invalid upon its face, or where the invalidity will necessarily appear in any proceeding taken to enforce title under it, then the jurisdiction of a court of equity cannot be invoked to set it aside. Then the owner must wait until his title is actually assailed under the lien, and his defense will always be at hand. If this tax be invalid upon the ground claimed, its invalidity will always appear. The recorded proceedings and the statutes will show that it was imposed under the law claimed to be unconstitutional. No valid tax can be imposed under an unconstitutional law; and that such a tax could not constitute such a cloud upon title as to call for the interference of a court of equity was the precise question decided in Stuart vs. Palmer, (74 N. Y., 183.) Therefore, whether this tax is legal or illegal, for the reason stated the judgment must be affirmed."

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS IN THREE DISTRICTS.

A ratification meeting and rally was held in Bleecker Hall last evening under the auspices of the Ninth District Republican Association. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the aisles were packed. Richard M. Collard was elected Chairman, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. A resolution was offered by George R. Dosing indorsing the platform and nominations of the Saratoga Convention, and it was passed amid loud cheers. Then Gen. Anson G. McCook, who represents the district in Congress, was introduced, and he made a speech which was full of spice and vigor. He congratulated the meeting on the old-time fervor and enthusiasm manifested, and said the victories in Maine and California were good auguries of success in the Presidential election of next year; but in order to insure that success the Empire State must be carried this year. Republicans are bound in duty to sink personal feelings in this canvass, and work with a will for the principles of the party. The General reviewed briefly the records of the Republican nominees, and said that there was not one of them whom a Republican could not conscientiously vote for. Major Willard Bullard followed in a brief, but earnest address. He defended Mr. Cornell from the charge that he was a "machine" candidate, and insisted that it was the duty of all good Republicans to vote for him. Capt. McIntyre, of Florida, made a stirring appeal in behalf of Southern Republicans, and the meeting then closed with three rousing cheers for the entire State ticket.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District met last night in the rooms of the Lincoln Union, in Varick-place, and after the reading of resolutions pledging the members, individually and collectively, to support the ticket nominated at Saratoga, organized a Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club. On the invitation of the President, Mr. George J. Fowler, Dr. I. I. Hayes addressed the meeting on the issues of the campaign, and he was followed by Mr. William Freeman and others. The guests of the club were then entertained at a luncheon, as the meeting occurred on one of the regular monthly reception nights of the club.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a ratification meeting last night in the Concordia Assembly Rooms, Avenue A and Second-street, a large audience being present. The Saratoga nominees and platform were indorsed, and speeches were made by Capt. John Lalor, Jacob Patterson, Jr., James Duncan, William Lockwood, and Julius Harburger, the presiding officer.

PRESIDENT VANDERBILT'S VIEWS.

STRONGLY EXPRESSED TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been received from Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt in response to the letter addressed to him by the Special Committee on Railway Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce suggesting that the Presidents of the trunk railroad lines should prepare a bill for presentation to Congress, to regulate inter-State communication in the matter of freights carried either by railroads or by rail and water combined:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: I am just in receipt of your letter of yesterday. The questions you present are of the first importance, not only to railroads, but to the whole United States, and specially to the State and City of New-York. Unless they are calmly and fairly met, irreparable injury may be done to every material interest. They are of that character which ought to be made a footing of politics or settled by an agitation in which each political party shall try to outdo the other, without regard to the practical effect of any action which may be taken. To create a false issue against the railroads and arouse popular feeling in hostility to them, is not and never has been a difficult thing to do, and it is very easy for it to get beyond the control of, and injure most, its original promoters. But wherever the legislation which follows has been tried, the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers have suffered to as great, if not greater, extent than the railroads. This is the experience of other States and countries, and the judgment of the ablest men who have devoted themselves to a careful consideration of the question. The railways are not, and cannot be, antagonistic to the public, with whom their very existence is indissolubly connected; and, in the end, the railroads and the people are better satisfied with results by the people and themselves, than by any iron-clad legislation. The same papers which publish your letters contain the announcement of the appointment of a committee of merchants to foment agitation upon the basis of hostility to railroads, and to proffer support or threaten hostility to legislative candidates unless they will pledge an unquestioning support to your views. Further, I hope this sentiment. While I hear with pleasure from gentlemen of the high standing and character of your committee the assurance that you "desire neither State nor Congressional legislation which shall not, while protecting the public, be just and fair to the railroads," the present aspect and methods of agitation compel me to frankly and freely say what I have. I believe that any legislation upon the transportation question by the States, unless based upon general legislation by Congress, will be disastrous to the commercial supremacy and prosperity of New-York. The State cannot tie the hands of its roads and leave their outside competitors free without working directly for the ruin of its mercantile and industrial interests, and for the growth of other and rival States and seaports. I differ, however, from many other railroad men in believing that Congress might take some action which would both benefit the public and protect investors. I certainly will be very glad to meet the Presidents of the trunk lines to discuss the matter, and prepare, if possible, a bill to overcome the difficulties, and, also to meet with the representatives of commercial bodies and arrive with them at an amicable understanding and united action. This is surely wiser than to put these problems up at auction for politicians to bid upon for votes. Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, President.

To Messrs. Charles S. Smith, R. R. Bowker, E. S. Sherman, E. G. Arnold, Jackson S. Schultz, Jacob Wendell, Charles C. Dodge, Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE NICHOLS CASE.

Judicial order follows judicial order in the cause of Sidney P. Nichols against Mayor Cooper, and the ordinary reader of newspapers must have now almost given up hope of making the complicated proceedings intelligible. On Wednesday afternoon Judge Noah Davis granted an ex parte order on the application of the Mayor's counsel, staying all proceedings on his part in the action of Nichols against him under the writ of certiorari obtained by Mr. Nichols for the review of the Mayor's proceedings in removing him from the office of Police Commissioner. This stay is meant to operate until after the Mayor's appeal from Judge Westbrook's order of Sept. 13, vacating the previous stay granted by Judge Ingalls at Troy, has been heard and determined by the General Term of this department. It does not, however, prevent the hearing of the appeal taken by the Mayor to the General Term of the Third Department from Judge Westbrook's decision of Aug. 12, allowing the writ of certiorari to issue; nor does it prevent any issue of law or fact joined on the Mayor's recent return to the writ of certiorari from being noticed for trial or hearing at the October Special Term, and put on the calendar. It is the intention of the counsel of Mr. Nichols to apply to Judge Davis to vacate his order.

A SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

A stranger lounging around in Charles Schroeder & Co.'s store, No. 73 Mercer-street, yesterday, attracted the attention of the porter, Charles Regnault. When questioned, he said he was waiting for a lady friend, who was coming there to buy some silk. The porter kept an eye on the man's movements, and saw him slip under his coat a roll of satin, worth $86, and walk away. Regnault allowed him to get well into the street, when he turned him over to Sergt. McNally, of the Eighth Precinct. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, he gave the name of Samuel T. Harrington. Justice Bixby committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The story that the man is a member of a gang of English thieves, who came over here to operate during the walking-match, is a canard, said to have been originated by a jealous associate, whose record and reputation for veracity are well known to the Head-quarters detectives.

A RHODE ISLAND BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Sunday a burglar robbed the tailor store of Philip P. Wilbour, No. 233 Thames-street, Newport, R. I., of $400 worth of goods. Wednesday Officer Albro reported the case at Police Head-quarters, and exhibited documents that called for the arrest of James W. Tidball, a negro. Detective Elbo Hey, of the Steam-boat Squad, was furnished with a description of Tidball, and he picked him out yesterday in Washington Park, and followed him to Thompson and Third streets, where he had hired a room. Detective Hey arrested him in his own room, and found a trunk that contained Mr. Wilbour's property. Tidball was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he consented to go to Rhode Island without a requisition.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Six steam-ships have sailed for Europe this week, carrying out full freight cargoes, but with small passenger lists. Seven more European steamers, the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line; the Donau, of the North German Lloyd; the Circassia and Alastia, of the Anchor Line; the France and Italy, of the National Line, and the P. Caland of the Rotterdam Line, will sail to-morrow. The following cabin passengers sailed for Glasgow yesterday in the steam-ship State of Indiana, of the State Line:

Dr. A. N. Denton, Robert Patterson, Miss Hunter, the Rev. W. L. Pope, Mrs. A. D. Wright, William Behram, Miss Mawhinney, John Bettinson, Jr., J. J. Lyons, Mrs. J. Andrews, Mrs. Martha Isle, Frederick Isle, Christopher Isle, Miss Mary Isle, Master Edward Isle, Miss E. J. Allan, James Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Robert McPherson, Miss E. McPherson.

PATROLMAN MARRON OUT ON BAIL.

Patrolman Patrick H. Marron, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was committed, in the General Sessions Court, on Wednesday, for perjury in having sworn that James McKenna pulled a loaded revolver on him and snapped the hammer twice, appeared before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, accompanied by Roundsman Murphy, of the same precinct, to whose custody he had been transferred pending the signing of a bail bond. Both officers were in citizen's clothes. Roundsman Murphy, who had been accepted as Marron's bondsman in the sum of $500, duly qualified, and the accused officer was released.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

There will be fire-works at Brighton Beach this evening.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Edward and Charles Traube, of the firm of E. Traube & Son, to Henry Ash, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

During the past two months the Western Union Telegraph Company has sent out and received at its principal office in this City about 46,000 messages daily. During the present week over 51,000 messages have been handled daily.

Adolph Naul, a grocer at No. 21 Mott-street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Brennan yesterday, for selling milk which had been well watered and thoroughly skimmed. Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, placed Naul under $500 bail to appear for trial.

At 9 P. M. Wednesday, a thief snatched a watch and chain from Dr. H. Wagner, of No. 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, on a Second-avenue car, at Sixty-ninth-street, and escaped. The property is worth $400, and the watch was marked "Taylor and Son, London. No. 11,543."

The officers of the steam-ship State of Georgia reported to Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat Squad, yesterday, that on the 5th inst., when the vessel was three days out from Glasgow, Scotland, the steerage steward Thomas Forsyth was seized with insanity and jumped overboard. His body was not recovered.

The Democratic State Committee has taken rooms at the St. James Hotel, and will occupy them as the head-quarters of the organization during the campaign. They take possession on the 23d inst. It was reported that the committee would hold a meeting yesterday, but this was erroneous. Mr. Faulkner is not in town, and only a few members of the committee are.

Joseph Connolly, an ex-convict, was tried by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, for the robbery of a watch from Thomas Farrell, a cotton sampler, living at No. 74 High-street, Brooklyn, while the latter was passing through Division-street, on the night of the 7th inst. The accused was found guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for five years.

The managers of the State Steam-ship Line have chartered of Messrs. A. G. Handywise & Co., of Glasgow, the large iron screw steamer Mikado, to take the place for the present of the State of Virginia, which was wrecked on Sable Island last Summer. A new steam-ship is now being built on the Clyde for the State Line. The gross measurement of the Mikado is 3,034 tons. Her first sailing from this port will take place on Thursday, Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN.

Louise Klein, aged 40, has been missing from her home at No. 127 Dikeman-street, for some days. She has dark complexion, hair, and eyes, and was dressed in dark clothes when last seen.

Mr. Edward Stutter, of No. 163 Harrison-street, notified the Police yesterday that his wife had been swindled out of $9 98 by a man who represented himself as a Custom-house officer. The bogus officer called on Mrs. Stutter during the absence of her husband, and told her there was a score of goods in the Custom-house for Mr. Stutter the duty on which was $9 98, adding that if the money were not paid promptly the goods might be lost. The lady paid the money and only learned of the swindle when her husband came home and asked her about the water. The Elliott took off her duck freight and brought it back here. The cargo in the hold was badly damaged. The boat was owned by Capt. E. Postal and others, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured in the Memphis office.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Strathairly, Capt. Portmuer, which arrived at Rouen Sept. 11, from New-York, has been in collision, sustaining some damage to her sails.

The Italian bark Gerolama Olivari, Capt. Esta, from Boston Aug. 12, which was ashore at Waterford, Ireland, on Sept. 15, has floated. She is only slightly damaged.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Second Lieuts. J. S. Oyster, First Artillery, and H. A. Springett, Fourth Artillery, will report for duty at the Military Academy. First Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry, will report to the Chief Signal Officer in this city for assignment to duty. Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. E. B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas. The leave of absence of First Lieut. G. H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended two months, and that of Capt. W. P. Goodloe, Twenty-second Infantry, six months on account of disability. Second Lieut. W. S. King, United States Marine Corps, has been granted one month's leave of absence from the 6th prox.

Lieut. Edward A. Field is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Wachusett. The order of Lieut. J. F. Walts to the Wachusett is revoked, and he will remain on board the Marion.

Secretary Thompson will return to this city during the first week of October.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The United States